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## FEWER GUNS, KEYS, MORE DEMOCRACY, URGED IN PRISONS

Mr. Osborne Outlines Aims of "Mutual Welfare League" at Auburn (N. Y.) Penitentiary

"Do Good; Make Good" Is Motto of Convicts Being Fitted to Return to Useful Lives

Fewer guards and guns and keys in American prisons, and more democracy and self-help and character building, was the counsel of Thomas Mott Osborne, formerly warden of Sing Sing, New York, prison, who addressed this morning's meeting of the Wardens' Association, held in connection with the congress of the American Prison Association. Less emphasis on the stone walls and repression, and greater emphasis upon freedom and responsibility, will inaugurate a new era within the prison itself, and fit the men to return to useful lives when they are freed is the opinion of the speaker.

Mr. Osborne spoke in defense of the Mutual Welfare League, of which he is the founder, and which, under his direction, has been tried successfully in a number of great prisons in the United States. Referring to his experience with the League in the state prison at Auburn, N. Y., Mr. Osborne pointed out how the prisoners, themselves, adopted the motto for the organization, "Do Good, Make Good," and the colors of green and white as symbolic of hope and truth.

### Prison Democracy

Mr. Osborne outlined just what the league is and what it is not. Declaring that it had been dubbed a "prison democracy," he said: "The league is a prison system, not arbitrarily imposed by the prison authorities, but which is desired and requested by the prisoners themselves. Prison authorities cannot afford to play politics with the league. There must be no attempt on the part of prison officials to control the result of the elections, and membership in the league must be common to all prisoners—condition which only can make possible the universal responsibility which is the purpose of the organization."

Referring to the initial experiment with the league in 1914 at the Auburn prison, Mr. Osborne pointed out how prison discipline was immediately improved by the new system. "Many of the prisoners who were regarded with some suspicion by the authorities," said Mr. Osborne, "proved themselves capable of assuming responsibilities under the league and of discharging them honorably."

"The Mutual Welfare League" he said, "is not a beautiful theory spun in the library by you or me or by any one else. It was built up slowly a step at a time, by the prisoners themselves. It developed further under the guidance of the prisoners at Sing Sing and Portsmouth. It is not an experiment. And instead of making the lives of the prisoners easier, in many respects it makes their daily work difficult, for it imposes higher standards and calls for courage to break away from the old habits of thought and action and acquire new ideals."

### Problem of Boyhood

At this morning's session of the National Prisoners' Aid Association, F. Emory Lyon, superintendent of the Central Howard Association, Chicago, in discussing "Problems of Boyhood," declared that "if the State had devoted one-half of the cost of communal or half the annual budget for the boys' maintenance inside the institution to their personal guidance during the first critical period outside, it would have saved thousands of the dollars that are spent in supporting criminals, because many of those men would not have resorted to crime."

"Strange to say the State has given little attention to proper care of delinquent boys after they are released. Enormous sums have been expended by the various states in building and maintaining correctional training schools for the juvenile delinquent. But only a fraction of those amounts have been devoted to the desirable after-care of the finished product of these institutions during the period of readjustment."

Boys and their problems will again occupy the center of attention at the general session tonight, at which Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, will speak on the educational aspects of juvenile delinquency. Other speakers tonight will be Leon C. Faulkner, superintendent, State Training School for Boys, Loch Raven, Md.; Calvin Derrick, superintendent, State Home for Boys, Jamestown, N. J.; and E. S. Jennings, warden of the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y.

### Dance Halls and Pool Rooms Joining "Clean-Up" Movement

How some public dance halls and billiard rooms, recognizing in the abolition of the saloon the handwriting on their own walls, are setting their own houses in order especially in driving out bootleggers, drug venders, or other such persons who infest them, was brought out today by Miss Mary E. McDowell, commissioner of public welfare for Illinois, who spoke to the

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## Seaport in Dispute at Head of Adriatic



*Italy is understood to have decided to annex Fiume, but to hand over to Yugoslavia the suburb of Susak, and the Port Baros delta, which embraces one of the extensive harbors that give Fiume its commercial importance. The relative positions of the places in dispute to the contiguous nations and to the Gulf of Quarnero, which is noted for its fisheries, are shown in the smaller of the two maps.*

## JUGOSLAV-ITALIAN FIUME DIFFERENCES NEAR TERMINATION

Paris Learns From Authoritative Source of Terms Leading to Solution of Question

PARIS, Sept. 14 (AP)—When the Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, declares the annexation of Fiume to Italy, he will announce the withdrawal of the Italian troops from Port Baros, the adjoining harbor, it is learned here from an authoritative quarter. He will thus give up any claim to that port, to Susak, and to the Delta there, which will be left to Yugoslavia.

This is stated, is the result of direct negotiations now going on between Signor Mussolini and the Jugoslav Government, which are reported as about on the point of completion, Jugoslavia being satisfied to have a free hand in the development of the ports left to it.

The Italian Premier's declaration of the annexation of Fiume was fixed for tomorrow, Sept. 15, according to a previous announcement, and it is tomorrow also that the time limit expires on his note to Jugoslavia which had been construed in some quarters as an ultimatum.

### Crisis Believed Removed

The latest developments, both in Rome and Belgrade, appear to tend toward a settlement which will remove the Serbo-Italian crisis, at one time threatening the breaking of relations and possible hostilities, from the international field, as the Greco-Italian situation appears to have been removed.

### By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 14—The hope is expressed that Signor Mussolini, in the presence of the danger to European peace, will manifest the same conciliatory spirit in seeking a solution of the Fiume problem as he did in the Corfu. This matter is becoming more acute hourly. It was thought that the ambassadors might tackle this affair also, but they have adjourned sine die. The fact that Signor Mussolini has rejected the idea of the President of the Swiss Confederation acting as arbiter in the Italian-Jugoslav conflict is causing some anxiety in diplomatic circles. He is all in favor of the two countries composing their differences themselves. The Italian Premier is so certain of the justice of Italy's cause that he has decided to have all the documents published in order to prove Italian good will in rejecting the Rapallo Treaty. The Italian ultimatum bearing on the Fiume affair

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would officially join in and the revolution would be complete.

But if the movement is not taken up then it will collapse and be quietly disowned. Everything depends on what happens in the next day or two. In this crisis the most important individual personage is the King. The Barcelona revoltors insist that their movement is directed against the Government and not against the King, and that they seek no overthrow of kingly power but wish to see the Sovereign take the lead in a general reorganization of political and effort.

It is, however, a mistake to refer to the movement as "Fascist." The Barcelona movement is essentially an independent and almost a one-man affair. Herein enters one of the most striking, and in some senses significant, features of the whole business, for the remarkable fact is that Primo Rivera, the leader of this revolt, is 52 years of age and entered the army as far back as 1844.

## PORTUGAL TO SEEK A VOICE IN TANGIER

(Continued from Page 1)

Spanish and French sections of the community. Certain German property which had been sequestered by the Maghzen was put up for auction, the entire arrangements being entrusted to a French lawyer of the name of Menard, who, it is said, was unfriendly to Spain. At the auction 21 plots of land were put up in one lot, and a reserve price of \$20,000 francs was fixed. A large number of prospective buyers attended the auction, but, as the reserve was excessive, no bids were made, and the lot was consequently withdrawn.

A "dahin" of the Sultan has laid it down that when sequestered property is withdrawn from auction, shall be put up again six weeks later, when the reserve price must be reduced by one-third, and it was naturally expected that this course would be taken.

The surprise was therefore great when it became known that seven days after the auction the property had been sold to a French subject named LaTourde for the sum of 300,000 francs, or less than the reserve price that would have had to be fixed at the second auction. The impropriety of these proceedings is so gross that the annulment of the sale is demanded as being illegal.

**FEWER GUNS, KEYS, MORE DEMOCRACY, URGED IN PRISONS**

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committee on community agencies and delinquency at the American Prison Congress.

The outlawing of the saloon has aroused a number of proprietors of dance halls and pool rooms, Miss McDowell said, to the necessity of making greater efforts to keep out of their places these objectionable elements that prey on young men and women. She read, in illustration, several letters sent by dance hall and pool room organizations to their own members, calling on them to wake up to what prohibition might mean in their own cases, and to act accordingly.

The challenge that the prohibition law has given to the motion picture industry was told by R. K. Atkinson, of the department of recreation in the Russell Sage Foundation.

The appointment of Will H. Hays and the efforts at reform that have followed, "he said, "resulted in a large measure from the advice of a celebrated lawyer to whom some of the moving picture corporations went for counsel a few years ago when they found they were falling on evil days."

"You cannot run counter to the moral sense of the American people," this lawyer told them, "and have a sound business. If you don't believe we, the distillers and brewers."

**FINNISH BANK RATE UP**

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The discount rate of the Bank of Finland has been raised by one per cent to one per cent. This action is due to the fact that the Finnish mark, after a long continued steadiness, shows signs of weakening.

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Chapter, American Association of Engineers, meeting in Tremont Temple, evening.

Knight of Pythias: District 4 convention with St. Omer's Lodge, Elks Hall, Cambridge.

Northeastern University School of Engineering: Freshmen's reception, 8.

Theatre:

Copley—"The Thugs," 8:15.  
Keith's—Vanderbilt, 2:30.  
Mollie—"Take a Chance," 8:10.  
Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (film) 2:15, 8:15.  
Plymouth—"The Cat and the Canary," 8:30.

St. James—"Barnum Was Right," 8:15.  
Shubert—"Say It," 8:15.  
Savoy—"Runaway Wild," 8:15.

Tremont—"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8.

Wilbur—"Sally, Irene and Mary," 8:15.

### TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, illustrated talk, 3 p.m.; walk in Arlington Heights, meet at North Station 1:30.

Brooklyn Bird Club, at Brewster Place, Arthur Higginson, noon.

Irving W. Adams Post, American Legion, third annual carnival, Healy playground, in Rosedale.

Radio Girls' Scout Troop, reunion at Cedar Hill, Waltham.

### RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight: W.N.A.C. (Boston)—to 10, Concert; W.G.I. (Medford, Hillside)—7:30 to 10; Vocal and instrumental selections.

W.M.A.F. (South Dartmouth, Mass.)—7:30; Vocal and instrumental.

W.G.Y. (Schenectady)—7:45; Musical program.

WEAF (New York City)—7:30 to 10; Tenor solo and orchestral selections.

W.I.Z. (New York City)—7:45; "Looseleaf Current Topics."

W.O.R. (Newark)—7, Piano recital.

W.R.C. (Washington)—8 to 10, Vocal and instrumental selections.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1101, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## REICH ISSUES ORDER CONCERNING PRICES

Changes to Be Made Only Once in 24 Hours—Germany Waits on France

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The long-awaited statement of Dr. Gustav Stresemann of Wednesday had been so much discounted in advance that there is now a lull while all political parties await the action that France may take. Vorwärts, the Social Democratic organ says that Dr. Stresemann's proposals are "the only possible solution," and this is the attitude of all sections of the press which support the Government. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Hugo Stinnes' organ, dwells upon the importance of Dr. Stresemann's promise of Government action to increase production in view of the heaviness of the burden which industry now must bear.

This matter, it is understood, will be taken up by the Cabinet during the next few days. The Social Democrats are already asking whether any further increase in the eight-hour day is to be attempted, but even in this matter a spirit of compromise is apparent. The Deutsche Tagesszeitung, the Pan-German organ, attacks Dr. Stresemann's scheme on the ground that it will liberate neither the Ruhr nor the Rhineland, but the Pan-Germans attack him as being so little pressed that one official remarked to The Christian Science Monitor representative: "They seem to have decided to let Dr. Stresemann complete the ungracious task in as short a time as possible."

In a formal statement, he said: "The Germans realize that Germany lost the war and that Germany, therefore, must pay for the war. Germany is willing to pay to the limit of her capacity. Life in the Ruhr districts, the industrial heart of Germany, is at a standstill, and until the Ruhr conflict has been settled no one can estimate Germany's capacity to pay."

Dr. Cuno who is now president of the council of the Hamburg-American Line said he was visiting the United States for the fourth time as a private citizen and as a shipping man. "The sole purpose of my trip," he declared, "is to renew personal and business relations with my American friends. As on my previous visits, I have no connection with politics which I definitely left behind when I resigned the office of Chancellor."

Exchange today recovered slightly in consequence of Dr. Stresemann's promise of stabilization measures within a fortnight, but so little is confidence felt in the permanency of this improvement that train fares will be raised by 60 per cent tomorrow and food prices will be correspondingly increased.

At the same time a notification is published requiring that no prices shall be charged more than once daily. The Economic Federal Council has advised the Cabinet that all export duties be abolished and the control of exportation be withdrawn, except for raw materials and semifinished products. How serious is the growing dissatisfaction with the rising prices is shown by the rioting in Bethen, a mining town in Upper Silesia, where food shops were stormed yesterday. The police last night were still unable to get the mob under control.

**Dr. Cuno Gives His Views**

to New York Newspaper Men

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Germany can pay no more than 30,000,000,000 gold marks in reparations, the sum offered

in the last proposal made by Berlin, Dr. Carl Joseph Wilhelm Cuno, former Chancellor of Germany, declared today on his arrival on the Reliance in answer to questions put to him by reporters.

Before he became Chancellor, he said, he had been offered the ambassadorship to the United States several times but refused. Asked if he were coming here now to relieve Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, the present Ambassador, he answered, "The office has not been offered to me since I resigned as Chancellor." After some hesitation, he said, "I would refuse the post if it were offered to him now."

The former Chancellor denied that he was here in the interest of a proposed \$1,000,000,000 inter-allied loan to Germany or to arrange extension of the Hamburg-American and W. A. Harriman shipping combine.

Informing that Count Kessler, German spokesman at the recent Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., had predicted several weeks ago that Germany would collapse financially and industrially within a month, Dr. Cuno laughed merrily.

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**Belgium Loyal to Entente**

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Sept. 14.—A Belgian white book covering the correspondence relating to German reparations and the Franco-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr Valley was published this morning. Its correspondence covers the period from Dec. 26 to Aug. 27 and contains surveys by Belgian experts of German conditions, along with notes exchanged between the Brussels, London and Paris governments. The Belgian Government asserts that the Ruhr occupation was never intended as an operation that meant an end of the Entente to which Belgium is still loyal.

**VERMONT FORESTER RESIGNS**

MONTEPELLIER, Vt., Sept. 13.—The office of the State Forestry Department here is now occupied by a lone stenographer, W. G. Hastings, for six years the state forester, resigned today to enter the service of the Federal Treasury Department since the legislature has passed the Legislature three other experts preceded Hastings in handing in their resignations. Dissatisfaction with the Legislature's appropriations for the department is given as the cause of the resignation of the State forester heads.

**ITALIANS TO LEAVE CORFU BY SEPT. 27**

(Continued from Page 1)

liquid which defendants have never claimed. Due to defects in search warrants, irregularities of seizure in early days, and other causes, courts have ruled in a number of cases that liquor has been illegally seized. Some federal courts hold that even though seized illegally, the return of liquor to a person whose possession of it would constitute a crime would be wrongful. This is not the rule obtaining in Massachusetts.

In many actual cases, however, the defendants have never demanded the liquor. With the law on their side, they either have not had the courage to request it, or have forgotten about it. The liquor remains at the Massachusetts State Liquor Warehouse. There is no statute of limitations for its destruction, so far as legal advisors of the enforcement unit can discover. Though alleged to be dangerous, it is having its rent paid by the Government, while offering a perpetual incentive to wrongdoing by those who might like to turn it to bootlegging use again.

**Practically all the passengers were**

Germans or of German extraction. About 400 were American citizens of German origin who had been visiting relatives in Germany. About 300 of the passengers were Chicago people who had been at Munich this summer for the gymnastic festival.

One of the cabin passengers on the Breman was Mrs. Otto Wiedfeldt, wife of the German Ambassador to the United States, who is on her way to Washington, D. C., to meet her husband.

If, however, Colonel Shibuya, the Japanese military attaché in Paris and president of the commission of investigation, reports that Greece was responsible for the grave incident near Janina, that the guilty persons were Greeks, or that the Greek Government had not shown sufficient diligence in arresting or chastising them, the 50,000 lire deposited by Greece in a Swiss bank as a guarantee will be seized. The Hague tribunal fixing the amount of the indemnity to be given to Italy.

**No Territorial Advantage**

Up to last September, the Government paid the Washington Street warehouse about \$35,000 a year for the use of its rooms. Last September the price was cut in half, and the rent is now \$1800 a month, according to Elmer C. Potter, Massachusetts prohibition director. He has declared that a recommendation for some other method of disposal of the liquor, preferably on Government property under army guard, has been made to Washington. In any case, until the growing demand that the dry law be amended to allow the destruction of liquor at the scene of seizure, Government officials see no immediate means of getting rid of the useless and dangerous supply of intoxicants on their hands.

**Paying Rent for Unclaimed Liquor**

The Federal Government is also paying storage, according to enforcement officials, on a large amount of poor

## JAPAN CUTS TAXES IN QUAKE DISTRICT

Reductions Allowed Commensurate With Losses Sustained  
—Diet May Convene

OSAKA, Sept. 14 (AP)—Total exemption or reduction in the current year's income and business taxes for persons in the earthquake devastated areas, in accordance with the losses they suffered, is announced officially from Tokyo. Payment of other national taxes is postponed.

Elections to the prefectural assemblies have been postponed indefinitely, and an extraordinary session of the Diet is believed probable.

Special committees of business men and Parliament members, headed respectively by Viscount Eishichi Shibusawa and Prince Yoshihisa Tokugawa, are discussing plans for relief and reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Red Cross relief fund for Japanese earthquake sufferers now amounts to \$7,121,000.

The contributions up today by divisions are as follows: Washington, \$4,105,500; New England, \$489,500; south, \$173,500; central, \$1,015,000; southwestern, \$426,000; Pacific, \$650,000; insular and foreign, \$201,500.

**New England Fund Expected**

to Pass Half Million Marks

With the total donations for Japanese relief received by the New England Division of the American Red Cross to last night amounting to \$489,488, and with several thousand dollars known to be in the mafis, it is predicted that the contribution from this division to the Japanese Relief Fund will pass the \$500,000 mark today. Boston Metropolitan Chapter announced a total of \$229,955.60 received to noon today. Through an error a check for \$10 was reported to the chapter as a \$10,000 donation yesterday, thus making the total announced by the chapter as a \$10,000 donation yesterday.

The Department of Agriculture got touch with colleges and the American Legion state department headquarters at the State House, and since then has been sending squads of men to the Cape.

When the request for men for cranberry picking was made upon the Department of Agriculture, a requisition was made upon the Adjutant-General's department, and cots, bedding and tents were at once supplied to the agricultural officials for use by the men sent to the Cape in places where there were no housing facilities.

The plan to employ college men and veterans temporarily out of work as cranberry pickers has proved so successful that the Department of Agriculture is planning to make its employment agency for the cranberry growers a permanent fall institution.

It is said that the present indications are that the cranberry crop this year will be slightly larger than it has been for some years. V. A. Sanders, statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture, has just outlined a plan which is having a trial in Iowa for the organization of community committees to confer with elected officials and promise backing for those who enforce the dry law and efforts to remove from office, those who do not.

Mrs. Jeannette H. Mann of Massachusetts has been made a national organizer and lecturer. One of the last acts of the convention was to call upon the public to use dry ships and Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, executive secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, who was the chief speaker at last evening's mass meeting, declared that "A sober crew and sober passengers constitute the best ship subsidy on earth and will bring a new light on international commerce."

"No nation liveth unto itself," said Dr. Cherrington in sounding a call to participation in world affairs. He pointed to the fact that the liquor interests have always protested against the right of central governments to determine prohibition. "They took the side of the states against the federal amendment," he said; "so it is reasonable now to expect them to be for nationalism against international dry dry."

**World Progress Reported**

The International Woman's Christian Temperance Union was represented on last evening's program by its president, who is also the national president, Miss Anna Adams Gordon.

**FIRST GERMAN SHIP IN 9 YEARS ARRIVES**

For the first time in more than nine years a German passenger steamer arrived in Boston today when the North German Lloyd liner Bremen reached Pier 4, South Boston, with 300 passengers.

The Bremen comes from Bremen, Germany, and was diverted from New York because of the congestion at Ellis

## UNEMPLOYMENT PANACEAS GIVEN

Industrial Relations Committee Urges Preparation for Lax Periods in Times of Activity

The time to prevent unemployment is during times of business activity, declares a special committee on unemployment which has just reported to the industrial relations committee of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. Although recognizing that many causes of unemployment lie outside the employer's control, the committee believes that the experience of Massachusetts manufacturers shows that wise business policies will go far to lessen both seasonal unemployment and that due to business depression.

Elements of the policy which the committee advises for periods of prosperity include these recommendations:

Watch carefully, both by constant consultation with your selling men in the field, and by careful study of reliable statistical reports of market conditions (such as the reports of the Federal Reserve Banks and of various private statistical and banking concerns) for indications as to when the turn in the tide is coming.

### Overproduction a Menace

Guard against overproduction; only part of the increase in sales which you experience in good times represents the actual growth of your business.

Control your increase in buildings and facilities by a study of your previous growth in sales, bearing in mind that especially under the costly conditions of business activity it is safe to assume more than is justified by a survey of your past growth over a sufficient number of years to show the long swing conditions of your industry.

Avoid over-employment; there is always a tendency when business is rushing to take on too many people, many of whom must be dropped in dull times.

Accumulate reserves when business is good; funds will then be available to take advantage of conditions which a depression causes.

Prepare while business is good to increase your selling strength in proportion as the market weakens.

### "Repair Work" Periods

Periods of depression may be used profitably for repair work and expansion, the committee finds, and for the purchase of raw materials for future use. Such purchases not only give employment to raw material industries but enable the manufacturer to take advantage of bottom prices.

Seasonal unemployment is as costly as that due to depression, in the opinion of the committee. To obviate it as far as possible the committee would have employers induce customers to order seasonal items early, plan production so that stock goods may be made at the times when the business organization needs work, develop suitable supplementary lines of business to occupy slack periods, and train sufficient operators for more than one job to permit shifting to meet seasonal demands.

## COL. HOUSE RETURNING ON STEAMER SCYTHIA

Wireless reports received from the Cunard Line steamer Scythia indicate its arrival at Boston late this afternoon from Liverpool and Queenstown with approximately 1000 passengers. Owing to the fact that the September quota for British immigrants has already been filled, the Scythia has not a single British subject among the passengers. There are only 68 aliens on board. Most of the passengers are American citizens returning from European tours.

Col. E. M. House, confidential advisor to Woodrow Wilson when the latter was President of the United States, is returning on the Scythia from a summer sojourn in Europe with Mrs. House and his private secretary.

In contrast to the passengers arriving on the Scythia, the sister ship of that vessel, the Samarita, arrived at Boston Sept. 1 with 1478 alien immigrants. Most of these were British subjects.

**LIBRARIANS HEAR MR. PAINE**  
HAMPTON BEACH, N. H., Sept. 14.—Members at the fourth annual convention of the New Hampshire Librarians Association today heard an address by Ralph D. Paine of Durham, war correspondent. Mrs. May Lambert Becker of the Literary Review of the New York Evening Post spoke on "The New Books."

## Art Work of Japanese Children Shown in Boston

UNDER the auspices of the Japan Society, an exhibition of drawings and paintings by school children of Yokohama and Tokyo has been opened at the gallery of the Boston Art Club in connection with the Japan Society's appeal for contributions to the Japanese Students' Relief Fund. This fund is aiding the several hundred Japanese young men and women in American colleges and universities who have been cut off from relatives, who had been paying for their tuition, by the devastation in their homeland. But for the fund these young people would be unable to continue their studies.

The Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, have contributed \$500 from the Japanese Relief Fund of this church. Miss Jessie M. Sherwood, secretary of the Japan Society of Boston, is in charge of the exhibi-



Two of the Hundreds of Paintings by Japanese School Pupils on View at the Boston Art Club—An Eagle and the Famous Actor, Danjuro

## Professors Take Lead in Search for Sunken Pavements and Relics

PEMAQUID, Me., Sept. 13.—The Maine Historical Society will hold its annual field day here next Tuesday on the site of old Fort William Henry, where excavations are now being made by Prof. Warren K. Moorehead of Andover Museum, who is after ancient pavements known to be buried there for centuries. His work has attracted considerable attention, and the historical society has elected to gather at the spot and view the progress already made.

Although there is much beauty and even practical worth in the many examples of work done in the study of design—wall paper, fox covers, pottery, embroideries and the like—interest runs highest in the efforts of the youngsters to express their feelings toward their everyday surroundings and their outing adventures. Butterflies, birds, flowers and kites play a large part in their pictures. There are animated boating scenes, memories of picnic excursions, corners of rooms decorated for the doll's festival and vistas of streets fluttering with holiday decorations.

While it would be idle to try to draw any definite conclusions as to the artistic promise of some of the youngsters, or to make any large claims for the general merit of the training here exemplified, there is unquestionably in the group of work by sixth grade pupils proof of the value of giving art instruction to every child, for the sake of his future cultural life, regardless of the possibility of making a vocation of art. Children thus trained cannot but uphold and advance the aesthetic tradition of their country.

The exhibition, which is free, continues daily, except Sunday, through Sept. 25, from 10 to 5. After that the gallery will be rehung with club members' paintings.

cated in every fort. He explains that in case of attack or capture, the fort dwellers always threw their valuables into the well.

The people of the village have become greatly interested in the work and a number of men have left the cannery factory and lobster pots to dig for hidden treasures. Among the things which have come to light is a rare Indian stone knife which is 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, made of a stone which is not native. At one place has been found a skeleton bearing a curious brass breastplate, which it is thought may have been a piece of armor. Bits of pottery and glass in imitation of Etruscan ware have been discovered.

"It is a wonderful place and has untold possibilities," says Professor Moorehead. "There is no man in this country today who can yet read the riddle of the sunken pavements at Pemaquid. They run in numerous directions and are made of selected beach stones laid in clay."

The excavators have been at work for more than two weeks. Working with Professor Moorehead is Prof. Walter B. Smith of Bangor, who is making a special study of the formations and of the Indian relics in the Pemaquid region. Professor Moorehead is much interested in finding the well, which he says was always lo-

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## SCHOOLS NEEDED IN WORCESTER

cided that they report back to their organizations for action.

## GOV. COX INDORSES CONSTITUTION DAY

### 136th Anniversary of Its Adoption to Be Commemorated

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 14 (Special)—Additional schoolrooms to care for the 5800 children who are now on part time in the Worcester schools because of lack of accommodations will be proposed tonight at the meeting of the school committee. Immediate construction of additions to the grammar schools and the construction of a new grammar school building will be urged by the board of education and Walter S. Young, superintendent of schools.

At present there is \$60,000 for school building in the city treasury, and city officials said today the Mayor has authority under the law to borrow an additional \$50,000 for that purpose.

Nearly 70 new rooms are needed to provide a full-time school day for all Worcester pupils, Mr. Young said today, and to assure each class of the full service and attention of its teacher.

## RAIL MERGER PLAN CAUSES PROTESTS

Maine Chambers Get Complaints —Hartford Wants Hearing

PORLTAND, Me., Sept. 14—Opposition to the proposal of Morris McDonald, president of the Maine Central, that the Bangor & Aroostook and that road be linked up with the New York Central, using the Worcester, Nashua and Portland division of the Boston & Maine as a connection, was expressed at a meeting yesterday of representatives of the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of a number of Maine cities and towns and transportation officials. It was de-

clared that the proposal would result in a loss of \$100,000. It enables us to live under a Government of law and of men. It provides for representative Government, for a dual form of Government hitherto unknown in history. It guarantees individual liberty through constitutional limitations. It defends minorities against unjust aggression by majorities. It protects the weak against the strong. It creates an independent judiciary. It establishes a system of governmental checks and balances. It gives to the Senate and Executive joint power over the foreign relations of the Government. It surpasses all other written constitutions in its lucidity. It deserves our protection and support. It should not be carelessly assailed or tampered with.

On every possible occasion we who enjoy its blessings should renew our faith in its fundamental principles and pledge ourselves to their maintenance.

Patriotic bodies have asked that the week of Sept. 14 be set aside for a study of the federal Constitution whenever meetings can be held or a few can come together. Citizens will assemble in hundreds of communities throughout the United States. Of especial significance will be the meeting in historic Faneuil Hall on Monday, Sept. 17.

Governor of Massachusetts I urge all men and women to help make this commemoration throughout the Commonwealth a new baptism in love of country and its institutions.



## EXCELSIOR!

ON August 29 Edison Service, climbing steadily up the grade of progress with its community, reached a new level.

On that date the load connected to the Edison system equalled 500,000 kilowatts, or 671,000 horsepower.

Five hundred thousand kilowatts would light ten 50 candle-power lamps (bulbs) in each of one million homes.

Or, 500,000 kilowatts would light a continuous line of such lamps set twenty inches apart on every street in the territory served by Edison Light.

Or, 500,000 kilowatts would light a continuous line of such lamps, eighteen inches apart, from Boston to San Francisco.

TIME flies. A community like ours is on the march. In January, 1895, there was a great celebration in Edison Service because it had reached a record of connected load equal to 100,000 lamps of 16 candle-power each.

Today the 500,000 kilowatts will light ten million lamps of 50 candle-power each.

There's a thrill, of course, but no undue elation. For in the years between we have learned that Edison Service grows not only by, and for, but especially with its community.

Greater Boston Grows Ever Greater



The Friendly Glow

## EDISON LIGHT

## JUGOSLAV-ITALIAN FIUME DIFFERENCES NEAR TERMINATION

(Continued from Page 1)

expires tomorrow, and there is keen curiosity as to what will happen. The fears expressed in London that one of the parties to the dispute may attempt a coup is not shared here.

### France Seeks Solution

French diplomacy has been very active during the last few days in seeking to bring about a peaceful settlement. The French Government is working to effect conciliation, believing that it is possible to find a way out of the difficulty. While rumors of war preparations are being published in the foreign press, the French newspapers are silent on this subject, though it is not denied that a situation may easily arise which may present elements of danger. Baron Ramon Avezanna, Italian Ambassador here, denies that the step taken by Italy has the character of an ultimatum, and says that, therefore, there is no menace of war.

What Signor Mussolini has done, he says, is simply to inform the Belgrade Government that it is desirable to have the Fiume question settled as quickly as possible. Despite this statement, trouble is envisaged. It has been made clear by the Government of Jugoslavia that while it will manifest a conciliatory spirit, it cannot tolerate any solution forced upon it that is likely to interfere with its work of peaceful economic reconstruction.

### Negotiations May Be Resumed

BELGRADE, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Italian Chargé d'Affaires here informed the Jugoslav Government last evening of Signor Mussolini's desire that direct negotiations between Rome and Belgrade regarding Fiume be resumed. No decision has yet been reached here, but the resumption of negotiations on a fresh basis is considered possible.

## GENERAL PUTNAM STATUE UNVEILED

### Deeds of Revolutionary War Hero Recalled at Danvers

DANVERS, Mass., Sept. 14 (Special)—A bronze tablet honoring General Israel Putnam was unveiled here this morning at the Emerson homestead, a part of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the Revolutionary hero. Organizations presenting the tablet and uniting in the celebration are Putnam Association of America, the Putnam chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Putnam and Plainfield, Conn., and the Colonel Daniel Putnam Association of Brooklyn, Conn.

Acknowledgment from Connecticut to Massachusetts of "an illustrious son, whose name is justly claimed by both" is made in the inscription on the tablet, which briefly reviews Putnam's career, including such historic incidents as his leadership at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and his escape from the British at Greenwich by riding down a cliff where his pursuers dared not follow him.

Maj. George Haven Putnam, New York, spoke at a meeting in the Congregational Church this afternoon in honor of General Israel and General Rufus Putnam.

## GULF OIL LITIGATION ORDERED DISMISSED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 14 (Special)—The case against the Gulf Refining Company, brought on complaint of the Kervine Republic Gas & Oil Company, which charged illegal price discrimination, was dismissed in the District Court late yesterday after the Commonwealth had rested its case. William Nolan, attorney for the company, moved for such disposition on the ground that the State had failed to sustain burden of proof on the evidence presented.

The motion was sustained and a verdict of not guilty ordered returned.

**HAVANA ELECTRIC'S BALANCE**  
The Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power, concern, July 1 balance after charges was \$458,057, compared with \$433,580 in July, 1922, and for seven months it was \$3,358,276, compared with \$3,121,394 in seven months of 1922.

## Golden Lantern Tea Room

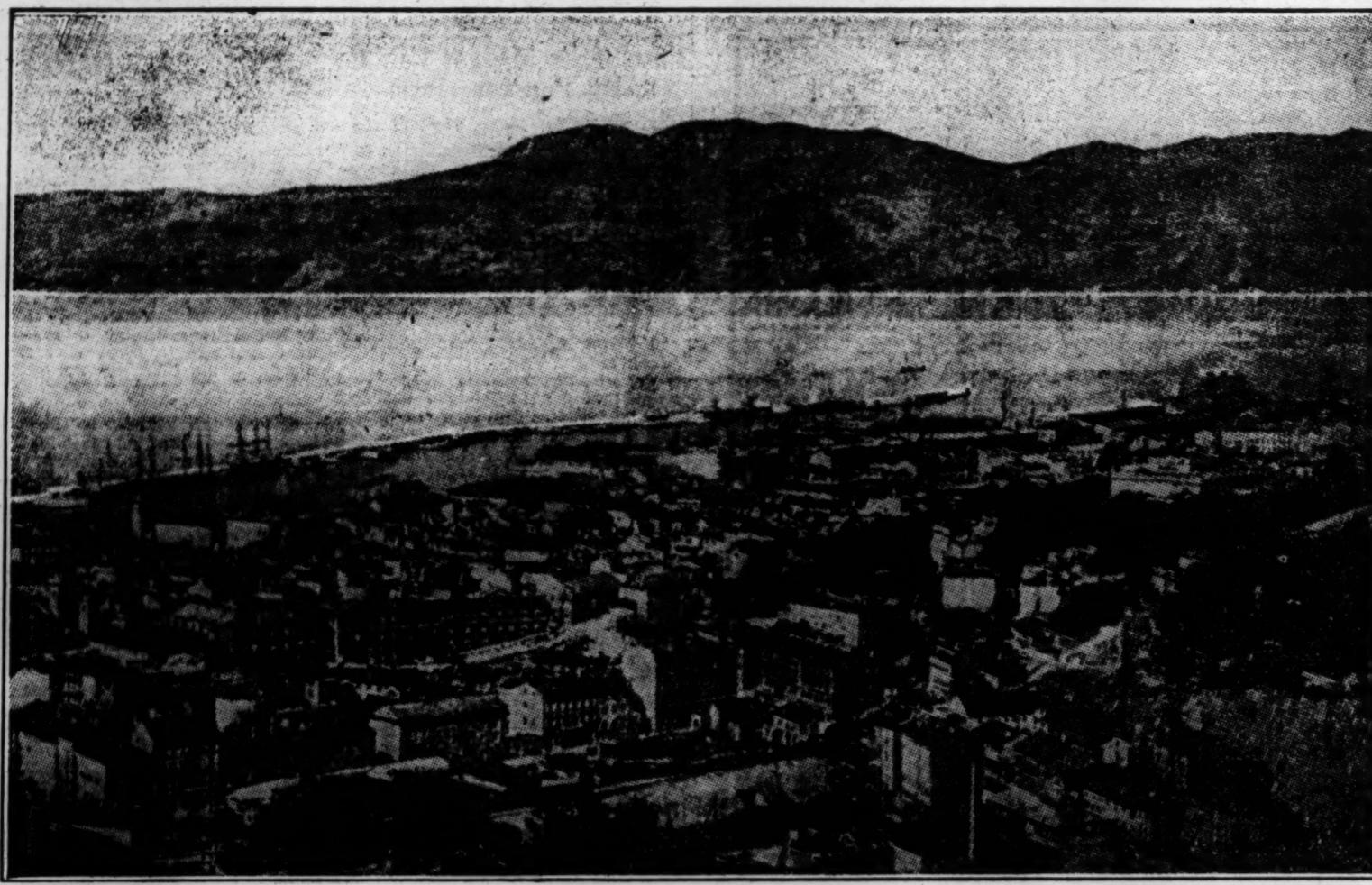
is altogether charming and complete. It meets the tea, coffee requirements of its all of restfulness and delicious home-cooked meal. Weekday Dinners \$8c and \$1.00. Business Men's Lunch 50c. Also à la carte.

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## Outlet for Commerce of Central Europe Disputed by Adriatic Powers



Bird's-Eye View of Fiume

Since the Creation of the Independent State of Fiume by the Treaty of Rapallo, Which Has Never Been Ratified by the Respective Governments of Italy and Jugoslavia, the Problem Relating to It Has Been One Growing in Urgency and Irritation. A Joint Commission Was Appointed to Consider the Question and After Lengthy Sittings Completed Its Labors on August 31, When It Was Reported That an Agreement Had Been Reached on Lines Which Were Not Made Public. The Jugoslavian Proposals, However, Were Shortly, That the Port Baros Delta Should Be Ceded to That Country, That the Administration of Fiume Should Be Intrusted to a Joint Commission for a Period of One Year, and Thirdly, That Failing a Solution Within a Year the Whole Adriatic Problem Should Be Submitted to the Arbitration of the Swiss Government. The Agreement Was Scarcely Advanced Before Italy Struck Out in a New Direction by Seizing Corfu, an Action Which Was Immediately Followed by Jugoslavia Reopening the Whole Question of Fiume

## Holding Up of Fiume Settlement Interferes With Prosperity of Port

### City of Great Possibilities, Whose Industries Were Interfered With by the War—Coast Service Also Stopped

Fiume, over which the Italians and Jugoslavs are at issue, lies in the most favorable position of the Adriatic and is the terminus of the quickest route for all sea traffic coming from the west toward the markets of central and southeastern Europe and vice versa.

The city lies on a hillside and the port is well equipped with docks, quays, warehouses, railways and all the essentials of port development and activity. Although it was under the control of Hungary in pre-war days, its population is largely Italian and that of the district round about Croatian. It is the only developed outlet of Jugoslavia to the sea.

By the agreement of Rapallo such questions as the "pact of London boundary" and the "Wilson line" through Istra were done away with and Fiume was made a free state, but new questions as vexing as the old ones have come up to disturb all southeastern Europe. Under the Rapallo agreement provision was made for a commission of Italians and Jugoslav members to settle all technical questions regarding traffic in the port with due regard to commercial needs. Sussak, the Croatian suburb of Fiume, was to remain Jugoslav, but with the privilege of joining Fiume if it desired. No regard was paid to the fact that the poet-adventurer, Gabriele d'Annunzio, had set himself up as a dictator in Fiume, regardless of the protests of the Allies.

The Fiume free government in its report for 1922 said, "The Port of Fiume is destined to become a very important center of traffic between

central Europe and the maritime nations. The transient difficulties created by political jealousies and economic rivalries are successively destined to disappear on account of the advantages and interests that advise the dissidents to come to an understanding based on reciprocal concessions."

Fiume has a number of industries, many of them quite prosperous, but the war interfered with their efficiency. The completion of the Government's hydroelectric works is expected to stimulate industry by offering cheap electric current. Fiume, as a free and independent state, could regain her former flourishing trade and develop it still further, it is claimed.

The Government of Fiume promised to guarantee full liberty and security of traffic to all enterprises, foreign or local, this to be sanctioned by treaties with Italy, Jugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and others. "As a matter of fact," say the Fiume authorities, "it is already extremely

difficult for people of two different races to live in common in a place where mutual interests do not divide them, and where they are under one and the same control. And what would happen, if, free from control and with the political frontiers as the only restraint, the two peoples should daily be left to watch each other defiantly on the banks of Port Baros and the quay of old Fiume?"

"Here it is not a question of traveling to and fro, but of moving within the limits of one and the same undivided port and railway complex. It is a case of completing one operation of loading and unloading in different docks of the same port. While it is useless to ignore things as they are and will be, it is necessary that, independent of the political boundary, the economical frontier should embrace the whole of the port equipment and the new coast line assigned to the Fiume state from the old Istrian frontier, including the football ground of Cantrida and the Bay of Prelucca, which is partly Italian."

Not only have industries been inter-

rupted, but the coasting service so essential to Fiume has been stopped while the steamer has been going on. The United States has no consul there, because this Government has not recognized the Fiume state.

**B. U. HAS COURSE FOR GROCER**  
In order that the course of studies may be run on a more scientific scale, the vocational department of the College of Business Administration of Boston University is offering an interesting course on "Retail Grocer's Store Management," which will take the form of lectures every Wednesday evening by professors of the college and leading grocers of Boston.

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## NEW FUEL INDUSTRY APPEARS AS CRANK CASE OIL TEST WINS

### 15,000,000 Gallons Available Yearly, Survey Shows— Proved Safe and Practicable as Heater

The successful use for fuel of crank case oil, now a wasted by-product from the half million automobile engines in Massachusetts, that has been made by a number of garage owners in Greater Boston and elsewhere, apparently points to a new business opportunity for the person who can see and takes advantage of its commercial possibilities.

Its heating value having been demonstrated, the organization of its collection for commercial purposes seems the next step to be taken. Profitable salvaging of a waste product, whose practical worth was only waiting to be discovered and called into play by the development of a new means for its use, is nothing unheard of in business history. Gasoline itself is the most surprising example, it is pointed out.

In this case, where the increasing use of motor oil is constantly enlarging the volume of the waste product, and where oil-burning in the place of coal is rapidly expanding, there seems an unusual opportunity for a new venture, if the collection of the oil can be organized in such a way as to be profitable, investigators believe.

At present there are approximately 15,000,000 gallons of waste lubricating oil thrown away in Massachusetts alone every year.

This has a potential heating value equal to nearly 27,500 tons of hard coal, according to the conservative estimate furnished by a Boston company that furnishes oil-burning equipment. With coal averaging \$15 a ton, this means that the equivalent of \$335,000 worth of hard coal is poured out on the ground or, against the law, slipped into the sewers.

A Cambridge concern that buys some of this drainage oil from service stations and turns it into road oil, was questioned as to its possible use for fuel. This company opposed it on the ground that the oil contained gasoline, dropped into it from leaky

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## GEOLOGISTS SAY THAT BRITAIN HAS IMMENSE RESERVES OF OIL

Present Production in Empire, However, Is Less Than 2 Per Cent, and Is Derived From a Single Oil Well

*This is the first of a series of articles by a recognized British authority on this subject. This article deals with the actual production of oil within the British Empire. Other articles on the general subject will follow at regular intervals.*

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The impression is abroad that there are oil fields of incredible extent lying hidden in the British Empire. Geologists—in the guise of prophets—have declared that the United States, though it at present owns two-thirds of the world's actual production of oil, possesses political control only over one-eighth of the world's resources, and that, when the oil fields of America have passed their peak of production, dominance in the oil world will have fallen to the British Empire.

It has never been forgotten that the president of the British Controlled Oil-fields, Ltd., which commands about 12,000,000 acres in Venezuela, once let slip into print the aggressive boast that

We (the British) hold in our hands the secure control of the future of the world's oil supply. . . . We are sitting tight on what must soon be the lion's share of a raw material indispensable to every manufacturing country.

### Misleading Statements

That was bombast of an idle moment, and did not necessarily refer to the British Empire, yet so sane and practical a geologist as Beeby Thompson deepened the mal-impression on the public mind by his statement before the London Chamber of Commerce that "We have sat on our oil resources in the British Empire whilst America bestowed her richest mineral treasures lavishly and generously, regardless of the future." Statements of this misleading kind have lent themselves to malicious propaganda that would promote conflict where unity of

interest is due between the American and British peoples. The truth is that the British Empire needs American help in the development of its oil territories.

It is useful to remember that the British Empire is not producing even 2 per cent of the world's present output of oil. Last year, in fact, it produced 1.7 per cent of the world's total, while the United States accounted for about 65 per cent. The detailed figures, taken from the American Petroleum Institute, show the crude oil production of the British Empire in 1922 (in barrels): India (including Burma), 7,980,000; Sarawak (British Borneo), 2,915,000; Trinidad, 2,445,000; Egypt, 1,188,000; Canada, 179,000; Barbados, New Zealand, and England, nominal; British Empire total, 14,707,000; world's total, 851,540,000.

### Britain Has One Oil Well

The nominal production of Great Britain itself amounts to a few barrels a day from one flowing well in Derbyshire, which the Government bored and recently sold to the Duke of Devonshire. Indeed, the whole production of the British Empire, compared with the world's total output, is nominal. It does not nearly equal in a year what California produces in a month. But the argument has been advanced that while the United States has developed about 4500 square miles of oil territory, the output of the British Empire has been derived from about 70 square miles, and that these 70 can be extended enormously.

Further, the geologist has put it forward that about 70 per cent of the production of the United States has been drawn from strata of old (Palaeozoic) age, while all the British oil fields are located in formations of the more recent Tertiary or Cretaceous periods, which have proved far more prolific producers than the appointment of teachers, as they feel that Protestant schools will come gradually under the control of Roman Catholics. ♦ ♦ ♦

Certainly, most of the spectacular wells of the great oil fields of Bakau, California, Borneo, Persia, Mexico, Rumania, and Galicia, have been associated with Tertiary-Cretaceous strata. Now it may be that Great Britain, a country with one oil well, has oil possessions in its Empire of untold wealth. But that does not necessarily mean that Great Britain has been "sitting on" its oil resources.

### LEAGUE TO PROTECT GAME IN MANITOBA

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 30 (Special Correspondence)—With a view of obtaining greater protection for the game birds of Manitoba, officials of the Manitoba Game Protective League are reorganizing their association, and will soon start a campaign to achieve their object. The League was organized about 30 years ago, and it was largely through its efforts that game preserves were established in the Riding Mountain, Duck Mountain and in other districts. The association employed and paid a game warden, and his services were turned over to the Government. In 1920, the Attorney-General's Department assumed the duties of game protection, and the enforcement of the game regulations.

Recently, former members of the Game Protective League decided to reorganize the association and launch a movement for more adequate protection for the bird family of Manitoba.

## The Week in Belfast

Belfast, Sept. 1

THE Government of the Six Counties certainly struck very near the root of many Irish problems when it passed the Education Act. But the uncompromising opposition of the hierarchy on the one hand, and the criticisms of the various Protestant denominations on the other, make it clear that the act's power for good will depend largely on the way it is administered. The Protestant objection is concerned with the appointment of teachers, as they feel that Protestant schools will come gradually under the control of Roman Catholics. ♦ ♦ ♦

The press has been full of letters from all parties on the subject, and the dissatisfaction is evidently profound; so profound that many contend it is losing the Government a great deal of support throughout the country. Supporters of the Government claim that these criticisms are made from interested motives, and that there is no real danger, as the Ministry of Education has powers in regard to appointments. The fact that the act is freely criticized is, in itself, taken as a favorable sign. Culture is not often thought of as Belfast's strong point, but Lord Londonderry's Act has done a lot to arouse interest in education. Only the other day Canadian teachers from the London conference were entertained in Belfast; and now there is the final report of the Lynn committee. This report concerns itself with administrative questions, and deals with the training of teachers, the co-ordination of the proposed education system, examinations, curricula, and the inspection of schools. Among the recommendations are several applying to the training of primary teachers, particularly in respect of Queen's University, Belfast, with which a provisional arrangement was made for the training of such teachers. ♦ ♦ ♦

"But they don't. Although they are strong and fearless, their flight is not smooth, like the swallow's. The swift seems to throb through the air and some people say he moves first one wing, then the other, instead of using both together. No wonder he is quick and strong, for though his body is smaller than a sparrow's, his wings measure a foot from tip to tip. There is one great mystery about chimney swifts. In the autumn they fly down to the Gulf of Mexico and then disappear. We've never been able to find out what happens to them, in the months when their abode is mysteriously hidden. Yet we think that the same pair returns for several seasons to the same chimney home."

"Perhaps they look like swallows when they fly," suggested Tim.

"But they don't. Although they are strong and fearless, their flight is not smooth, like the swallow's. The swift

seems to throb through the air and some people say he moves first one wing, then the other, instead of using both together. No wonder he is quick and strong, for though his body is smaller than a sparrow's, his wings measure a foot from tip to tip. There is one great mystery about chimney

swifts. In the autumn they fly down to the Gulf of Mexico and then disappear. We've never been able to find out what happens to them, in the months when their abode is mysteriously hidden. Yet we think that the same pair returns for several seasons to the same chimney home."

"Long ago they built in hollow trees and cliffs, and they still do in solitary regions," said Cousin Bob, "but most birds seem to love human beings and their habitations. Well, as there isn't another piece of pie to offer you, let's walk over and find out if there really are swifts in your chimney."

The continuous twitter, twitter from the chimney left no doubt as to who its occupant was. "I wish we could take a neat slice off, as if it were a diagram, and look in," said Cousin Bob. "You would see a shelf-like nest,

which produce a good revenue; the chief ones here are sugar and paper, most of the former imported from Java and the latter from Japan. Java sugar, which can be landed here for less than 5 cents a pound, retails for 17—computed in our weights and values. There is an abundance of all kinds of food in the market at reasonable prices, which in many cases are cheaper by far than they were last year. Sugar, tea, and coffee are dearer and a few other things.

Almost without exception, permissions for import and export have been given to large firms, the idea being to do away with commission houses and middlemen, and to put the trade into the hands of experienced people who know how to carry it on. The Chinese are sufferers by this, as the policy is framed to encourage Russian participation.

The greatest hindrance to business is the lack of unity among the departments, each one apparently acting independently, which tends to confusion. Another thing is the lack of experienced men to carry out the new economic policy; it is a question of feeling the way rather than one of going ahead with the assurance experience only can give. Taxes, direct and indirect, are very burdensome, but in that Russia does not stand alone.

This season over 1,500,000 cubic feet of aspen logs have been exported, as well as large quantities of fish and game, oats, cedar nuts, butter, etc.

There is excellent order in the town, and the crowd of refugees are slowly returning to their birthplaces. After the long nightmare, it would seem as if the dawn were coming.

## GENERAL WEYLER GOES TO MELILLA

Spanish Government Asks Noted General to Investigate Status of Moroccan Problem

MADRID, Aug. 30 (Special Correspondence)—General Weyler, who had for some time past been expressing himself vigorously upon the conduct of affairs in Morocco, was recently requested by the Government to proceed to Morocco and make a thorough examination of conditions and circumstances, and report to the Cabinet. Taking a number of officers of the general staff with him, he has departed for Melilla.

After the Melilla disaster two years ago, General Weyler announced that, if asked, he would go to Morocco and deal with the dilemma in which Spain found itself, but only on condition that he was given an absolutely free hand. The Government of the time paid no heed to the suggestion.

### Cubans Treated Severely

General Weyler is remarkably keen both mind and body, and is as arrogant and drastic in his ideas as ever he was. It may be remembered that it was his severe treatment of the Cuban insurgents that first caused the United States to take an active

interest in the affairs of the island and to protest against his action there, as the result of which the Government recalled him.

Immediately before he was appointed to his present mission he made a statement characteristic of his vigorous and outspoken manner. He declared that a very grave error had been committed in not consulting the General Staff both at the time when the plans for action before the Melilla disaster were being developed, and after the disaster had taken place.

### General Staff Ignored

The General Staff, said General Weyler, was provided with information and means to satisfy the demands that were made upon it, but the war ministers did not consult it for fear that its decisions would be contrary to the ministerial determinations. Caprice entered so largely into the formation of the units and into all the arrangements that, having regard to the grave responsibilities that were involved and the fact that he had not been consulted and had to remain silent, he sent in his resignation to the Minister of War, who at that time was Señor La Cierva, and who announced that the resignation was due to reasons of health, which was not true.

The general went on to say that the preliminary reverse that the Spanish troops in Morocco suffered at Abbaran, before the Melilla tragedy, ought to have indicated to the high command the weakness of that position. There was negligence again when when the Spanish forces were isolated at Monte Arruit and Zeluan, and Spain was full of anxiety because no assistance was sent to them. The general indicated to the commission the precise nature of the action he would have taken on the occasions referred to, and he said that any other general ought to have done the same thing.

It is remarked that the sincere manifestations of the general made a great effect upon the commission. His appointment to the mission of investigation in Morocco followed at once.

### AMIR GRANTS CONCESSION

BOMBAY, July 29 (Special Correspondence)—The Amir of Afghanistan has granted an important concession to a Delhi firm of industrialists for starting a glass factory at Kabul. A few weeks ago some glass experts from Delhi proceeded to Kabul on an invitation from the Amir's Government, with a view to examining factories for glass manufacturing. The delegation has returned to India, and is still engaged in making preparations to be made to complete the contract and start the work of erecting a factory at Kabul.

The Ministry of Home Affairs of Northern Ireland has circularized the various local government authorities, notifying them of its intention to introduce next session a bill to encourage by subsidy the building of working-class houses. The various conditions it is proposed to apply to such a subsidy are given, the subsidy amounting to £6 per house of the "kitchen or small parlor type, with a superficial floor area exceeding 600 feet and not exceeding 900 feet," built between Oct. 24, 1922, and April 1, 1926. The housing question is an urgent one in the north, and the various authorities are asked to give the Government's scheme immediate attention.

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## The Yakima Indian Face to Face With the White Man's Prosperity

**T**HE land of the Yakimas in the State of Washington lies cupped by low mountain ranges on all sides. It extends from near the town of Prosser westward almost to the mountain town of Ellensburg, and as it is approached from the dry sagebrush mountain country it looks to be a land of beauty, peace and plenty. Ranches and towns cover rolling miles of fertile, irrigated soil, and orchards, green fields, rivers and winding roads add to the loveliness of the picture.

This prosperous and thriving valley, famous for its apples and cherries, was given to the Yakimas as their reservation many years ago, when it was thought to be of no more value than any of the adjacent territory, and its transformation into one of the great fruit and truck farming valleys of the northwest has placed an unforeseen and important asset in the hands of the Indian landowners. A great many of them lease their allotments to white farmers and live on the returns. Pressure to sell their land, with the consent of the Indian Agent, is great, and the dead Indian allotments are watched by real estate dealers in all the cities of the valley. I was told that there were two real Indian cities on this reservation, Wapato and Topanish, and I went to see them, anticipating great things. It was said that certain capable Indians were in control of a thriving bank in one of them and that there were a comparatively large number of educated rods carrying on business in the valley. These small western cities are clean, prosperous, thriving and growing centers, more attractive than most of their neighbors, but the white men had thrust out the red, and hours passed before I saw even one aborigine on the main streets.

### Pressure for Land

When the Indian Bureau took its first census of these natives there were 3400 but they have decreased until now they number 2250. They are conscious of the value of their holdings and are said to trade shrewdly in making leases or selling produce. Capable as they may be, they are unable to cope with the pressure brought to bear by white neighbors for their land; which has embarrassed them by turning out to be too good. This great land value has brought the young and educated Indians who retain their allotments to a more complete acceptance of white standards than the average Indian has. They dress more neatly, their homes are better built and are often painted. They accept education willingly, and in the valley are many comparatively prosperous Indian farmers whose home and grounds are not much inferior to those of their white neighbors.

An interesting contrast in the viewpoint of the two races is brought to light in this valley: no number of acres of the best of land or no condition of living, although it may be above that of the community, satisfies the restless desire of the white man, who continually wants and continually gets more and more, better and better, while nothing, apparently, can cause the red to want or say he wants more of the material riches than just enough to serve the needs of his simple life. His standards are raised by means of compulsory education and by being forced to acknowledge that the way of his white neighbor must be studied; many of their practices followed, and many ancestral and beloved customs must be given up; and as he modifies the ways of his fathers and comes to good houses, farming and white man's education he enters on a most perilous period.

On almost all reservations it is said that, by white standards, Indians never do get where they amount to very much. It is a terrible thing to see this race of open air people, who were brothers of the forest, the rain cloud and the wind, forced to an acceptance of white men's material and grasping standard. Our civilization is not without a great spiritual viewpoint but this has no interest whatever for the Indian. He has one to which he gives far more importance than do we to ours and he has to betray this sincere spiritual faith as he is forced into our manner of living. Perhaps it is the consciousness of this humiliation which causes almost every full-blooded Indian I have ever met to appear so sad and so withdrawn.

### Fishing at the Dam

The Yakima tribe retains its old customs in the same measure as others do and had a typical Indian rodeo on the Fourth of July at Wapato in which only Indians participated. They charged admission to see rough riding, roping, bronco busting and all the other western ranch accomplishments, and they retired to the more private village of White Swan for their big dance and feast afterward. This little village is a real Indian town, and beyond it, in a little valley, deserted now except for a Government caretaker, lies one of the most interesting of all the old frontier posts, Fort Simcoe; the walls of which show the bullet scars of the earliest frontier warfare, and are built of materials brought to it by sailing boats from around the Horn of South America.

The Yakimans depend on the annual run of salmon for a considerable portion of their food, and when Washington was a territory they understood that their treaty gave them the right to fish for salmon at a natural dam on the Yakima River, located on the border of what has come to be the town of Prosser. When the Territory was admitted as a state it was discovered that no such specific provision existed in the treaty and the Indians along with all the citizens of the State were prohibited from fishing for salmon within 300 feet of this and all other dams and waterfalls within the State. Such a crisis threatened most serious results, particularly to the old people who had not turned to farming. An immense commotion

was made and a venerable chief with very capable and clever Indian woman went to the Legislature to demand justice. The Indian cause was thought to be hopeless by the white people, who felt sorry but accepted it as about the same treatment that Indians always got; but, because of the eloquence of the old chief and his interpreter, and because these Washington legislators for once saw further than paper justice, even to real justice, the Legislature passed a law restoring the old fishing rights to the Indians. The Governor vetoed the bill and the Legislature passed it over his veto. Then there was rejoicing. The time for the salmon run came and every Yakima who possibly could went to the dam at Prosser. There they built a veritable city of tepees and houses and for two weeks they fished and danced and gave thanks for the great victory. At the end they all came over to the center of the business town of Prosser and again they danced and sang songs of victory and gratitude. So were the ancient rights given back to the Yakimas.

These Indians have an immigration problem on their hands and it has caused high feeling between them and their guardian, the Indian Bureau.

There is much poor land in this great reservation, and where it is owned by the old Indians they have found that it can be profitably leased to Japanese farmers.

The Japanese are able by most careful and intelligent work to make a livelihood from this poor land and they are able to pay the Indian for a lease.

No one else wants or could use the land and the fact that the Japanese can use it has proved a boon to the owners.

The State of Washington has passed laws prohibiting the sale, lease or renting of land to aliens, due to the anti-Japanese feeling which it seems that all the western states have experienced, and these Indian-Japanese leases would be illegal off of the reservation. Indian reservation lands are not under state jurisdiction but are Federal property, therefore the Washington state laws do not apply, and the Indians are not violating any law in leasing their allotments to Japanese, any more than to any other person. The Indian Bureau governs all the reservations, under the Secretary of the Interior, to whom they are answerable, and the bureau can dictate to the Indians what they shall do with all their properties. It has taken the position of conformity with the state law as applicable to state lands, and has forbidden Indians to lease their allotments to Japanese. For this reason all the Yakimas are very much excited. They think that in the instances where old and poor Indians own barren and undesirable land which they cannot work, and have been able to lease to Japanese who can, to pay them enough rental to afford them a living, and where they have become accustomed to lease their land this way and live from the rental, they should be allowed by the Indian Bureau to do so: it working no hardship on anyone and putting to profitable use land otherwise neglected.

A special investigation has been on the reservation this summer, an appointee of the Secretary of Interior, who is there to make a report on the situation. It is thought that this re-



The Birthplace of James Fenimore Cooper, Burlington, N. J.

## American Pioneer Novelist's Home Opens as Shrine

Burlington, N. J.

### Special Correspondence

FTER having sheltered several different families during the last century and a quarter, the birthplace of James Fenimore Cooper, pioneer novelist, whose "Leather Stocking Tales" vividly portraying American settlement life are still widely read around the world, has been purchased from private owners by the Burlington County Historical Society and will be reopened as an historic shrine on Sept. 15, the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of Cooper's birth.

As a tribe the Yakimas have a greater number of members who have successfully undertaken the white man's way of living, and they have many educated and accomplished people among them, who are sheep raisers and ranchers on a large scale, who are bankers and lawyers, and who have proved themselves able to meet the whites on an equal footing. But the tribe is slowly disappearing.

RALPH FLETCHER SEYMOUR

## Chinese Students in Convention

Providence, R. I.

### Special Correspondence

HERE was a big convention down town! Five thousand coolie lapels stopped and sagged under the gilded thrones of 5000 delegates. Bands, uniformed bands, from Omaha and San Diego and Atlanta, blared from every square. There were parades: the women's auxiliary paraded, every incoming trainload paraded, convention seeking delegations paraded; there were many parades. It was a regular, backslapping American convention. That was down town.

In the outskirts, beyond the gilt insignia and the blaring cordiality another convention met. Two workmen, in the district, digging through the pavement toward parts unknown, commented on it.

Said one: "I've seen more of them squint-eyed foreigners around here today. You'd never know, if it weren't for us, that this was the U. S. A."

Said the other: "You haven't heard, I guess. They are Jap soldiers being called back to help out in the earthquake and to fill up the army again. They sure look like they hate to leave."

They were only partly right. That is, the convention was of foreigners—but not of Japanese reservists. Chinese students were gathering from every point of America's educational compass for their nineteenth annual conference. If they were serious—the long bags some of them carried were not guns but golf sticks—it was because they had serious business on hand, and knew it. These students were enthusiastic, but bashful. Once having signed their names on the register in the college building that served them as headquarters, however, and deposited their baggage, Occidental atmosphere began to operate, timidly disappeared and—well, I heard what I thought was an old familiar strain and wandered into a room where several couples were having no bananas in a way that

would have done credit to the Pennsylvania Roof Garden.

But it was not for the fun of it that these 250 Chinese representatives from 43 American colleges were meeting. Knowing of gatherings of one sort and another of American college students, I had the feeling, the rather uncomfortable feeling, that even the fun of these Chinese was being made to contribute to some great goal that they had set for themselves. They were the future premiers and presidents, the capitalists and the railroad builders of a new China. They didn't say so, but they knew it, nevertheless. Their daily schedule indicated it. Their day began in what are the dark-brown hours of most college gatherings, 6:30 a. m. They carried on, with forums on religion and natural science, oratorical contests, tennis matches and basketball games, until noon. Half an hour sufficed for lunch. Siestas were taboo. And through the afternoon and until 10 at night the conference worked and played. Between times the press section published an eight-page daily paper that would have done credit to any American college.

These students represent 2000 Chinese men and women studying in America. When they adjourn they will go back to their schools to continue to win, from American competitors, the highest prizes in oratory and scholarship. And, finally, perhaps, when they have placed the stamp of their lives upon the great republic of the Far East we will realize that,

. . . there is neither East nor West, Border nor Breed nor Birth.

When two strong men stand face to face, then they come from the ends of the earth.

S. H.

### AMUSEMENTS

CHICAGO

H. L. ERLANGER Powers—Now ALICE in "Zander Brady in the Great" NOT A MOVIE Matinee Wednesday and Saturday

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REDLANDS, CAL.

BUSY-B-CAFE 119 E. State Street Redlands, Calif.

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## STOCKS RALLY AFTER EARLY WEAK PERIOD

### Selling Pressure Slackens and Various Issues Move to Higher Ground

The reactionary movement of prices, which began Wednesday, continued at the opening of today's New York stock market. Oils were the hardest hit, Marland dropping 1 point to a new low record for the year on the passing of the dividend. Losses of a point each also were sustained by Pan American, Standard Oil Co., and New York Central. Davison Chemical, up 1 1/4, was the only strong spot.

Selling pressure slackened perceptibly toward the end of the first half hour and many of the earlier heavy spots made up their losses and moved to higher ground. Royal Dutch and Gulf States were the chief risers.

Some of the initial weak spots were American Car, Chandler, California Petroleum, Du Pont, Brooklyn Edison, American and Continental Can, Famous Players and United Fruit, all off 1 to nearly 2 points.

Foreign exchanges opened higher.

#### Prices Steadier

Prices steadied in the middle of the morning while speculators seeking a decline halted their activities, apparently to test the recuperative power of the market. The short sellers had little evidence, with the result that a number of speculative favorites succeeded in canceling their early losses. Davison Chemical and American Sugar each extended their gains to 3 1/4 points and Gulf States Steel to 1 1/4.

Many issues were somewhat firmer, call loans rising at 5% per cent.

The market continued to move upward in an orderly fashion until well into the afternoon, shading of the call money rate to 5 per cent exercising a beneficial influence. Many of the active stocks showed improvement of a point or more. Woolworth was up 3 1/2 and Gulf States Steel and General Electric 2 1/2.

#### Bonds Irregular

Bond prices continued reactionary in the early trading today, but recessions generally were small, and there were numerous individual exceptions to the general trend. U. S. Government issues improved slightly.

Most of the French bonds also moved up fractionally. Cuban 3 1/2s continued to slip, ending at 94 1/2.

Railroad mortgages pointed downward, Hudson & Manhattan income 5s and International Great Northern adjustment 6s each dropping 1. Northern Pacific 6s yielded fractionally to 103%, a new low for the year.

Hillman Certificates, holding 8 certificates, however, advanced 1. Industrial tires were relatively dull. American Writing Paper 8s gained 1, while North American Edison 6s and Barnsdall 6s each dropped a point.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

**Boston** New York

Renewal rate ... 5 1/4% 5 1/4%

Outstanding paper 5 1/4% 5 1/4%

Industrial com paper 5 1/4% 5 1/4%

Customer com lin 5 1/4% 5 1/4%

Individual cus. col. inc 5 1/4% 5 1/4%

Last

**Today**

Bar silver in New York ... 64 1/2 64 1/2

Bar silver in London ... 31 1/2 31 1/2

Gold in London ... 111 1/2 111 1/2

Mexican dollars ... 48 1/2 48 1/2

Canadian ex. dis. (%) ... 21 1/2 21 1/2

Clearing House Figures

Boston New York

Exchanges ... \$55,000,000 \$72,000,000

Year ago today ... 63,000,000

Balances ... 29,000,000 74,000,000

Year ago ... 60,000,000

F. B. bank credit ... 22,845,945 67,000,000

Acceptance Market

Spot Boston, 4 1/2% Private Banks

Pr. 60/60 days ... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

Under 30 days ... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

Less than 30 days ... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

60/60 days ... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

Under 30 days ... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

Eligible Private Bankers

60/60 days ... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

Under 30 days ... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

Leading Central Bank Rate

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston ... 4% Chicago ... 4%

New York ... 4% St. Louis ... 4%

Philadelphia ... 4% Atlanta ... 4%

Cleveland ... 4% Minneapolis ... 4%

Richmond ... 4% San Francisco ... 4%

Atlanta ... 4% San Francisco ... 4%

Amsterdam ... 4% Madrid ... 4%

Athens ... 4% Paris ... 5%

Berlin ... 5% Rome ... 5%

Budapest ... 5% Prague ... 5%

Brussels ... 5% Stockholm ... 4%

Calcutta ... 4% Swiss Bank ... 4%

Copenhagen ... 4% Tokyo ... 4%

Christiania ... 4% Vienna ... 4%

Greece ... 4% Helsingfors ... 4%

Warsaw ... 4% Last

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

London Sept. 14 Aug 14 Sept 15

Wheat, No. 1 spring ... 1.40% 1.36% 1.22

Wheat, No. 2 red ... 1.16 1.15% 1.13%

Corn, No. 2 yellow ... 1.16 1.05% 1.02

Flour, Minn. patt. ... 6.80 6.75 6.75

Lard, prime ... 12.80 11.60 11.30

Pork, mess ... 25.50 24.75 27.75

Bacon, 25 lb. ... 8.40 8.10 8.40

Sugar, gran. ... 8.40 7.90 6.25

Iron, No. 2 Phil. ... 26.76 25.76 34.64

Leather ... 6.75 6.65 6.60

Tin ... 41.25 38.35 32.25

Copper ... 13.75 14.12 14.00

Rubber, 1lb. am. shrt ... 25.50 25.65 24.50

Steel billets, Pitts. ... 42.50 42.50 40.00

Print. cloth ... 0.74 0.66 0.66

Zinc ... 6.87 6.60 6.80

Cents a thousand.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

Sept. 14 Aug 14 Sept 15

Wheat, No. 1 spring ... 1.40% 1.36% 1.22

Wheat, No. 2 red ... 1.16 1.15% 1.13%

Corn, No. 2 yellow ... 1.16 1.05% 1.02

Flour, Minn. patt. ... 6.80 6.75 6.75

Lard, prime ... 12.80 11.60 11.30

Pork, mess ... 25.50 24.75 27.75

Bacon, 25 lb. ... 8.40 8.10 8.40

Sugar, gran. ... 8.40 7.90 6.25

Iron, No. 2 Phil. ... 26.76 25.76 34.64

Leather ... 6.75 6.65 6.60

Tin ... 41.25 38.35 32.25

M. K. & T. ... 11.95 13.15 12.75

M. K. & T. pf. ... 28% 30% 28%

No. 104% 104% 104%

Steel billets, Pitts. ... 42.50 42.50 40.00

Print. cloth ... 0.74 0.66 0.66

Zinc ... 6.87 6.60 6.80

Cents a thousand.

STOCKS RALLY  
AFTER EARLY  
WEAK PERIOD

## NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

Open High Low Sept. 14 Sept. 13

Nat Biscuit ... 45 45 45 45 45

Air Reduction ... 44 44 44 44 44

Ajax Rubber ... 6 6 6 6 6

Am Ch. Corp. ... 14 14 14 14 14

Allis Chalm. ... 41 41 41 41 41

Am Gas Chem. ... 12 12 12 12 12

Am Ag Cr. pf. ... 6 6 6 6 6

Am Beet Sug. ... 32 32 31 31 31

Am Bosch. ... 93 93 93 93 93

Am. Can. ... 93 93 93 93 93

Am. Can. & F. Co. ... 158 158 158 158 158

Am. Car & F. pf. ... 118 118 118 118 118

Am. Chain A. ... 21 21 21 21 21

Am. Chain C. ... 19 19 19 19 19

Am. Chain C. ... 19 19 19 19 19

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## RAILWAY STOCKS SELL CLOSE TO YEAR'S LOWEST

At Current Quotations Some Issues Yield a High Return

Although it is generally conceded that 1923 will doubtless be the best year the rails have had since 1917, the carriers' stocks have been laggards in recent trading.

A few of them are not far above the current year's lows. The average price of 16 dividend-paying rails at the 1923 high was 103, and at the current year's low they averaged 81 1/4. At current prices the same 16 are selling at an average price of 85 5/8, off 17 1/2 points from the high, and only 4 1/4 points above the year's low.

Of the 16 shown below, Pere Marquette, paying \$4 a share, shows the highest yield, 9.41 per cent; Reading shows the lowest yield, paying \$4 and yielding 5.44 per cent.

The 1923 highs and lows, current prices, dividend rates and yields of 16 railroad stocks are shown here:

	High	Low	Cur.	Div Yield
Atchison . . . . .	105 1/4	94 1/4	96 1/4	\$4 6.28%
Canadian Pac. . . . .	160	149 1/2	141 1/4	10 7.07
Che. & Ohio . . . . .	78 5/8	67 1/2	67 1/2	4 4.47
Chi. & Northwest . . . . .	113 1/4	93 1/2	93 1/2	4 4.47
Del. & Hudson . . . . .	93 1/4	107 3/4	9 8.83	
Great Nor. pf'd. . . . .	80	51 1/2	53 1/2	5 8.96
Hillman Central . . . . .	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4 8.83
Lehigh Valley . . . . .	71 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	3 6.89
Louis. & Nash. . . . .	155	85 1/2	87 1/2	7 5.71
N. Central . . . . .	104 1/2	100 1/2	7 6.96	
N. & W. Wash. . . . .	118 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	6 5.37
Northern Pac. . . . .	81 1/2	64 1/2	57 1/2	5 6.89
Pere Marquette . . . . .	47 1/2	38	42 1/2	4 4.41
Reading . . . . .	81 1/2	68 1/2	73 1/2	4 5.44
Rock Is. Pacific . . . . .	128	118	118	4 5.44
Union Pacific . . . . .	144 1/2	124 1/2	129 1/2	10 7.73

## AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES DOING GOOD BUSINESS

American Steel Foundries, it now seems assured, will show larger earnings for the second half of 1923 than for the first half, when net for 72,196 shares of common was \$4.98 a share. Present indications are that the second half net will exceed \$6 a share, bringing the total for the year to around \$11.

Steel Foundries is well booked up ahead, although recent bookings revise small and unless demand revives the company will probably have to reduce operations to a minimum next year. However, consensus in the equipment trade is that the buying hull is temporary and that the roads will come into the market again within a month or two.

The recent purchase of Damascus Brake Beam Company should prove lucrative to the buyer. Damascus company is small and its earnings can hardly be expected to make a difference in Steel Foundry total profits. Since 1918 Damascus Brake Beam has paid dividends averaging \$4 a year, total disbursements in 1922 having been 16 per cent on its 5000 shares of common stock. It had no bonds or preferred stock. Steel Foundries gave 1 1/4 shares of preferred for each share of Damascus common.

## NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK'S NEW HEAD

Walter S. Bucklin, the new president of the National Shawmut Bank, has been president of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company since February, 1914. Mr. Bucklin helped organize the company in 1912, and, under his management, the receipts have increased from \$600,000 in 1912 to more than \$7,000,000.

Mr. Bucklin was reared in New York City. He has spent his entire business life of 25 years in Boston, and is a member of the Massachusetts bar.

## BRIDGEPORT BANK MAY CUT CAPITAL

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 14—Directors of First National Bank of Bridgeport have called a meeting of stockholders for Oct. 11, asking approval of a recommendation to reduce the capital of the bank from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000, plus the issuance of 400,000 shares of preferred stock to be approved by the Comptroller of Currency and by the Federal Reserve Board.

Under a lower capitalization, the bank's deposits and capital will be in the ratio of approximately 12 to 1. The bank has been paying 8 per cent, and it is assumed that when the number of shares is cut in two, the dividend rate will be increased.

## DIVIDENDS

Directors of Warren Brothers Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 7 1/2 cents on the common, 8 1/2 cents on the second preferred and 7 1/2 cents on the common, all payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Sept. 22.

Midland Oil Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 29. By this action the dividend rate is increased to 8 1/2 per cent, which is in line with company's plan announced some time ago. Four dividends will be paid at the \$1.50 quarterly rate and then the rate is to be increased to 7 1/2 a year.

Turman Oil, a subsidiary of Middle States Oil, declared a regular cash dividend of 7 1/2 per cent quarterly, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Sept. 29.

With this declaration all of the subsidiaries of Middle States Oil have ordered regular dividend distributions to date.

Reynolds Spring Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

Directors of Maryland Oil Company have voted to pass the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on the A and B preferred stocks, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

Pan-American Petroleum declared regular quarterly dividends of 2 1/2 a share on the common, 3 1/2 per cent on the preferred stocks, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Canadian Locomotive Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on the common and 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stocks, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

M. G. & H. Co. & Heat Company declared the regular quarterly 2 per cent dividend payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 28.

Ford Motor & Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent a share, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Sept. 30.

American LaFrance Fire Engine Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1. The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock is declared, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 24.

Providence Gas Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

The \$1,710,000 of Long Island Railroad equipment trust certificates have been issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission.



George P. Smith

## MOTOR INDUSTRY CONSIDERED IN STRONG POSITION

Output Multiplies Hundredfold  
in 20 Years—Product's Value  
First Among All Trades

The automobile industry has shown consistent growth, and thereby the securities of various companies have attracted investment funds.

Production of automobiles in less than 20 years has multiplied more than a hundredfold; the output of 21,251 cars in 1904 having grown to 2,406,396 in 1922, with an average monthly output in 1922 above 300,000.

The value of product the automobile stands foremost among the nation's industries. The United States census of 1921 placed a value of \$1,666,000,000 on automobiles produced that year, which was exceeded only by the value of petroleum products, \$1,727,000,000, and oil, \$1,500,000,000.

More than \$1,000,000,000 was invested in the 112 factories which produced last year's output, and if consideration is given to lines closely allied with the motor industry, the value of the output of automotive products probably leads that of any other industry.

From the motor industry's point of view, the motorist is entitled to be regarded as in the industrial investment line. Despite the recurring pessimism with which Wall Street is periodically inundated, and which seeks to forecast a rapidly approaching doom for motor manufacturers, the fact remains that the motor is woven inseparably into the country's industrial fabric.

Passenger-Car Sales

Since 1910 the production of passenger cars has increased from 151,000 to 2,406,396, an average yearly increase of nearly 200,000. The significant point of this growth is that in only three of the 12 years did production fall behind previous year's totals, and only one of those years—1918, when all efforts were concentrated on war work—was there a marked falling off.

This table shows figures of production for the 12 years:

1922	2,406,396
1921	1,514,000
1920	1,383,158
1919	1,361,500
1918	926,388
1917	1,740,782
1916	1,493,611
1915	818,618
1914	848,000
1913	556,000
1912	199,819

Foreign Markets

As remarkable as the expansion has been up to the present time, leading authorities in the industry are optimistic about the future and are planning accordingly. It is estimated that approximately 40 to 50 per cent of the United States' present producing capacity will be required for replacements as the average life of an automobile at a liberal estimate is five years. It is the experience of manufacturers that no one that has ever used a car will dispose of it with if it can possibly be avoided.

The problems of future expansion are simplified when it is realized that only one new purchaser for every five cars sold will be required to maintain a total output approximating the record-breaking figure of 1922.

Registrations are approaching 14,000,000 and in view of the rapid increase in late years, Henry Ford's prediction that the growth in population in this country in the next few years will call for a total of 30,000,000 automobiles does not seem far-fetched.

Even if conservative predictions are given credence, it would seem that expansion has just begun and that the possibilities are unlimited. In this connection it may be pointed out that 85 per cent of the world's motor vehicles are in the United States.

Foreign markets have scarcely been opened. Last year only 67,096 cars were exported, and while the total this year may be doubled, it will not represent more than 5 or 6 per cent of the 1923 production.

Other Factors

Other factors to be considered in connection with the investment status of the motors are:

- 1. Good working capital.
- 2. Able and aggressive management.
- 3. Fair margins of profit.
- 4. Strong financial position.

Not many years ago, the price of motor shares depended largely on earnings a share and rate of dividend payments. The companies have been plowing back a large percentage of earnings protecting the financial stability of their shares. General Motors Corporation, for instance, in the last eight years, earned more than \$8 a share and returned \$4.68, or more than 50 per cent to the propertors. Expressed in dollars, this represented an increase in equity of nearly \$100,000,000.

Studebaker in the same period earned \$89 a share and returned \$50,000, or 57 per cent to the property. This represented added equity for Studebaker of \$30,000,000. In other words, slightly less than half of Studebaker's current market value is represented by earnings put back into the property in the last eight years.

No other large industrial group can boast such a strong cash position as the motors with individual companies figuring their cash balances in tens of millions, and, next to liberal disbursements, this is always gratifying to investors to know that their investments are well protected by substantial cash equities.

Recently, half the receipts this week have gone to company buyers. Best lambs sell at \$14.50@\$14.75, nearly \$1.50 higher than a week ago. Good lambs are selling at \$13.20@\$14.25.

The supply includes a fair percentage of rangers taken at \$27@28 for desirable killing steers. More rangers than usual were received this week, which depressed the market for grassers. Cows and heifers are active and find ready buyers at a large margin. Best hams are \$7 @ 8.25, and best selected heifers at \$7.85 and good packers at \$7.60@7.85.

The supply thus far this week is about the same as in the first four days last week.

Steady prices are offered for most of the supplies offered at about the same level as a week ago, the supply being just about enough to meet requirements.

Demand is generally strong for plain, fine, round and large ham. Best hams are \$7 @ 8.25, and best selected heifers at \$7.85 and good packers at \$7.60@7.85.

Calves are steady, vealers going at \$11 @ 12 and best steers at \$12 @ 12.50. Best lambs are \$12.50@\$13.25, and best some outside demand. Best hams are \$7 @ 8.25, and best selected heifers at \$7.85 and good packers at \$7.60@7.85.

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## JAPAN NOT CAUSE OF HIGHER PRICES IN COTTON GOODS

**Large Jobbers Lay Increase to Raw Cotton Jump—Japanese Crepe Outlook Doubtful**

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The spring outlook for Japanese crepes in this market is considered more or less serious, due to the disaster in Japan and to doubt as to whether or not that country can make deliveries on orders already placed. The local jobbing houses have booked a heavy number of future buying deliveries on this fabric, which has been quiet the last two seasons, but is now displaying greater activity. Just now, however, these deliveries are to be made is more or less a matter of conjecture.

"There has been an increased confidence in all lines," said John W. Scott, president of Carson, Pirie Scott & Co., speaking of the general situation in cotton, and the increasing prices, which he says are due solely to the local conditions in this country and are not influenced by the Far East demand, which may be expected to show definite indications of a call for certain of the coarser fabrics within a short time.

### Increased Confidence

"With the increased confidence we have come higher prices, due to the Government reports, and as is always the case, when the market starts upward every one wants to buy. This is the situation today, and it will continue this way for some time."

Cotton as well as the other leading trading houses, Marshall Field & Co. and John V. Farwell Company, have offices on the Pacific coast, while Carson's also maintain an office in Honolulu, to which immediate needs for merchandise for Japan would be met and filled there as far as possible.

"The jobbers won't take a very active part in supplying Japan," said C. M. McLeod, vice-president of John V. Farwell Company, "except as we did during the war, when we sent relief shipments to stated points."

### Japan a Large Consumer

Leading market factors do not offer any opinions as to the general future of cottons in Japan until definite information is received. Japan is a large consumer of cotton, and its effect this will have on the market is suggested by all of the men both in the dress goods and the domestic end.

"It is highly possible," said the head of an important domestic section, "that we will ship quantities of unbleached cotton to Japan—they use only the cheaper and coarser grades, where it will be dyed and finished to their own special taste."

"It is not fair to charge higher prices in domestics to the Japan disaster. The conditions in this country are alone responsible, and the general strengthening of the cotton market in all primary markets is the cause."

## GERMAN MARK NOW REGARDED BY BANKS AS WITHOUT VALUE

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The German mark has sunk so low a level that its value cannot longer be computed, and American banks are to strike the mark off the list of foreign exchanges.

One of the major banks to take this action is the National Bank. In seven days the mark has declined from approximately 42,000,000 to the dollar to an extreme low of 145,000,000. Insurance companies discontinued dealings in marks several months ago.

A record in the German mark shows a decline from its par of 100 to 1/4 marks to the dollar in 1913 to 1500 a year ago. Since then the mark has declined rapidly to Thursday's closing quotation of nearly 100,000,000 marks to the dollar, a sharp rally from the preceding day's close.

Demand for marks is now confined to a somewhat amount purchased for tourist requirements.

In Berne the German mark has fallen to 1,000,000 for the Swiss sou (about one cent), consequently the Basle stock exchange decided to strike the paper mark off its official list as being practically valueless.

## SPANISH BONDS IN LONDON REFLECT UPRISING FACTOR

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Spanish bonds were weak on the stock exchange here today due to the unsettled political situation in Madrid.

Political news was quoted at 17.32. Rubber issues were firm.

Home rails were steadier after early heaviness. Argentine rails were unsettled. Kaffirs were mixed. Industrials were strong in spots. Rio Tinto was 34%. Hudson's Bay 5%.

In the main the markets showed the usual week-end irregularity.

## STEEL CONCERN'S DIVIDEND OUTLOOK

In view of lower prices received for goods shipped, the lower rate of shipments and higher manufacturing costs, it will be surprising if the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, for the third quarter of this year, does not show earnings of several million dollars less than those of the second quarter.

Net profit for the stock in the latter period was \$5,426,471, equal, after preferred stock dividends, to \$4.1 a share on 1,300,000 shares of common stock.

The profit in the current quarter is expected to be below \$3,300,000, or less than the period's requirements for the regular preferred and common dividends.

### KEITH SHOE CHANGES

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—An announcement regarding the forthcoming Dominion of Canada loan is expected soon because \$175,000,000 of federal bonds mature Nov. 1. Frank Keith, president of the company, has himself in 1872. Rufus P. Keith, a brother, and vice-president of the firm, also resigned.

**CANADIAN LOAN SOON**  
TORONTO, Sept. 14.—An announcement regarding the forthcoming Dominion of Canada loan is expected soon because \$175,000,000 of federal bonds mature Nov. 1. Frank Keith, president of the company, has himself in 1872. Rufus P. Keith, a brother, and vice-president of the firm, also resigned.

### ERIE'S AUGUST GROSS

F. D. Woodrow, president of the Erie road, says the system's August gross revenue was \$12,000,000, compared with \$11,520,000 in August 1922. The best month of 1922 was March, when the system reported gross earnings of \$12,464,000. The best month last year was December, when the road reported \$11,135,512 gross earnings.

## CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (Special)—The tariff rate on imported novelty lamp shades, also used as telephone covers and cake covers, is reduced from 70 to 25 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of the new tariff law, in a decision by the Board of the United States of Appeals sustaining a protest of Joseph C. Minot, of Co. 10.

The articles in question were in the form of diminutive busts of women, composed of pliable material, the heads being covered with artificial hair, and cork being inserted at the shoulders and feet for the purpose of standing upright and causing them to stand upright. Duty was exacted at the rate of 70 per cent ad valorem, as dolls' heads, under paragraph 14 of the tariff act.

In an opinion by Judge Sullivan, the custom board finds that the rate should have been only 25 per cent ad valorem, as novelties, under paragraph 14 of the new tariff law for manufacturers in chief value of plaster of Paris.

The testimony introduced at the hearing shows imports were to effect that these novelties are sold in department stores in their imported condition, the purchaser making up the article "according to her own ideas."

## BUSINESS AWAITED GERMAN TRADING

**World Benefits Expected From Ruhr Settlement**

Moody's Weekly Review of Financial Conditions, in its current issue, says, in part:

Economic forces are working out the rapprochement of France and Germany and the general political and economic relations between the two states in a favorable manner.

Whether the compromise is reached speedily or not, it seems ultimately assured by the business necessities of the time. The British would anticipate a recovery in their manufacturing industries, the Germans in their trade and producers of copper, mica, cotton and petroleum would receive a better foreign market. The influence upon quotations may be immediate.

What our security markets need to lift them out of the present rut is an inflow of investment capital. The public is not yet prepared to meet the financial obligations of the railway and shipping companies.

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## THREE SEEDED PLAYERS REMAIN

B. I. C. Norton Defeats R. N. Williams 2d in Hard-Fought Tennis Match

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 14.—When the draw for the 1923 annual all-comers singles championship tournament of the United States Lawn Tennis Association was announced it was freely predicted that of the 63 contenders for the title held by W. T. Tilden 2d of this city, the three most likely to reach the semifinal round were R. N. Williams 2d, of this city, champion in 1914 and 1916 and captain of this year's United States Davis Cup team; W. M. Johnston, present world's champion and United States singles champion in 1915 and 1919, and J. O. Anderson, captain of the Australian Davis Cup team. Later, when it was announced that Anderson had withdrawn from the competition, Vincent Richards of Yonkers, N. Y., United States indoor doubles champion, was picked as the third seeded player expected to get into the semifinals. That Tilden would reach the semifinals was unquestioned.

With the completion of the fourth round at the courts of the Germantown Cricket Club yesterday, only one favored contender was found ready to continue the competition in today's semifinal. That was Johnston, who was placed in the third quarter of the draw. Williams, the favorite in the second quarter, fell before the persistent play of B. I. C. Norton, the South African, who has reached the semifinal round of the United States tournament at the German-town Cricket Club, yesterday, that Australia has extended an informal invitation to several of the leading American players and a few foreign immortals to take part in the tournaments of the Antipodes around the Christmas holidays.

B. I. C. Norton, the South Africa star, who has reached the semifinal round of the United States tournament here; Manuel Alonso, champion of Spain, W. T. Tilden 2d, United States champion, and Richards have been named as the probable team to go to Australia, with all expenses paid.

Richards doubts very much if he will be able to make the trip; Tilden says he can't spare the time; Alonso is in business with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at Bethlehem, Pa., and Norton is not sure of his plans after the present national tournament, but said he would consider it. The plan is to have the four stars sail about Nov. 1. J. O. Anderson, captain of the Australian Davis Cup team, is now in Philadelphia and is making an effort to get the four players to return with him.

### AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	89	45	.662
Cleveland	71	58	.530
Detroit	66	61	.520
St. Louis	65	63	.508
Washington	65	68	.481
Chicago	58	72	.430
Philadelphia	55	75	.420
Boston	51	78	.395

### RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston 5 Cleveland 8. New York 5, Chicago 5. Washington 5, St. Louis 2 (11 innings).

### GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston. Chicago at New York. Detroit at Washington. St. Louis at Philadelphia.

### RED SOX RALLY IN EIGHTH

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Boston 5 Cleveland 8. New York 5, Chicago 5. Washington 5, St. Louis 2 (11 innings).

### BATTERIES—HOWE, FERGUSON, MURPHY, FULLERSON AND PLEINICH.

Edwards and O'Neill. Winning pitcher—Murphy. Losing pitcher—Uhl. Umpires—Evans and Owens. Time—2h. 42m.

### TANKEES SCORE EARLY

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

New York 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 X 12 1

Batteries—Bush and Schane. Blankenship, Thurston and Crouse. Pitcher—Blankenship. Umpires—Olson, Dinkenbran and Rowland. Time—1h. 42m.

### DETROIT GOES UNDER

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Washington 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Detroit 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 13 4

Batteries—Howe, Ferguson, Murphy, Fullerson and Pleinich.

Edwards and O'Neill. Winning pitcher—Murphy. Losing pitcher—Uhl. Umpires—Evans and Owens. Time—2h. 42m.

### ATHLETICS TAKE 11 INNINGS

0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 9 2

St. Louis 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 3 13 4

Batteries—Bush and Schane. Blankenship, Thurston and Crouse. Pitcher—Blankenship. Umpires—Olson, Dinkenbran and Holmes. Time—2h. 42m.

### NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	89	45	.662
Pittsburgh	81	56	.582
Cincinnati	79	57	.581
Chicago	72	64	.572
Baltimore	69	68	.511
Brooklyn	68	69	.508
Philadelphia	44	88	.330
Boston	44	88	.330

### RESULTS THURSDAY

Brooklyn 7, Pittsburgh 6. Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 3. Cincinnati 5, Chicago 3 (10 innings).

### GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cincinnati. New York at Chicago. Brooklyn at Pittsburgh. Philadelphia at St. Louis.

### FIRST SET

0 0 1 1 2 4 2 0 1 1

Williams 0 4 7 4 2 4 2 1 6

P. S. A. N. O. D. F.

Norton 3 0 8 11 1

Williams 7 4 4 7 2

### SECOND SET

0 0 1 1 2 4 2 0 1 1

Williams 4 4 7 4 2 4 2 1 6

P. S. A. N. O. D. F.

Norton 3 0 8 11 1

Williams 7 4 4 7 2

### BROOKLYN-PITTSBURGH SPLIT

First Game

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Brooklyn 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Pittsburgh 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Brooklyn 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 3 R H E

Batteries—Vance and Taylor; Adams, Hamilton and Gooch. Losing pitcher—McCormick. Pfirmann and O'Day. Time—2h. 42m.

### THIRD SET

0 0 1 1 2 4 2 0 1 1

Williams 4 4 7 4 2 4 2 1 6

P. S. A. N. O. D. F.

Norton 3 0 8 11 1

Williams 7 4 4 7 2

### FOURTH SET

0 0 1 1 2 4 2 0 1 1

Williams 4 4 7 4 2 4 2 1 6

P. S. A. N. O. D. F.

Norton 3 0 8 11 1

Williams 7 4 4 7 2

### HARPER'S WINS ARE TIMELY

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Cincinnati 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 14 R H E

Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 R H E

Batteries—McQuaid, Keck, Donohue and Hargrave; Aldridge, Osborne and O'Farrell. Donohue and Taylor. Losing pitcher—Osborne. Umpires—Quigley, Wilson and Klein. Time—2h. 29m.

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	95	50	.645
Kansas City	71	50	.545
Louisville	75	66	.532
Columbus	70	72	.482
Baltimore	61	75	.486
Minneapolis	51	80	.432
Indianapolis	59	78	.431
Toledo	49	89	.355

### RESULTS THURSDAY

Kansas City 2, St. Paul 1. Toledo 3, Indianapolis 2. Minneapolis 3, Milwaukee 2. Minneapolis 6, Milwaukee 5.

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	52	52	.500
Rochester	66	61	.511
Buffalo	79	76	.510
Toronto	78	76	.506
Syracuse	70	79	.497
Newark	66	78	.496
Jersey City	61	95	.381

### RESULTS THURSDAY

Jersey City 5, Newark 4. Toledo 12, Rochester 12. Newark 8, Jersey City 12. Reading 14, Baltimore 5.

### HOPPE DEFEATS SUGANUMA

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—W. P. Hoppe, world champion at the backhanded billiards, defeated Tadashi Suganuma here yesterday. The one-kilometer was won in 1m. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. and the two kilometers in 2m. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. The former records were respectively 1m. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. and 2m. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. Hoppe completed his string in 22 innings and his grand average was 39.32 sec. Suganuma played the same number of innings and averaged 22.17 sec.

### EGG BREAKS TWO RECORDS

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Oscar Egg broke the world's one and two-kilometer unpaced bicycle records, here, yesterday. His record in the one-kilometer was set in 1m. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. and the two kilometers in 2m. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. The former records were respectively 1m. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. and 2m. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. The records were made at the Buffalo Velodrome.

RESULTS THURSDAY

Los Angeles 4, Seattle 3.

Los Angeles 5, Seattle 4.

Oakland 16, Salt Lake 11.

San Francisco 8, Portland 6.

Sacramento 9, Vernon 2.

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## MISSSES HILLEARY AND HOOKER WIN

Capture U. S. Girls' Doubles Tennis Title in Straight Sets, at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 14 (Special)—In the final round of the United States girls' doubles at the Philadelphia Cricket Club yesterday, Misses Betty Hilleary of Philadelphia and Miss Helen Hooker of Southampton, L. I., won the title by overwhelming Miss Alice Francis of Orange, N. J., and Miss Genevieve Fox of Southampton, in straight sets, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Hilleary and Miss Hooker played splendidly all the way and well deserved their title. Last year Miss Hooker was paired with Miss Helen Wills, the new United States singles champion, to gain the girls' doubles crown.

Miss Edith Sigourney, the clever English player, came with Miss Helen Hooker, a star from Southampton, had a mere practice match in eliminating Miss Bergen and Miss Ferguson of Philadelphia in the fourth round of women's Middle Atlantic States doubles, the local team failing to gain a single set. Mrs. F. J. Mallory and Miss Leslie Bancroft, the latter of Boston, made short work of Miss Thayer and Miss Louise Dixon.

One of the real surprises of the double was the overwhelming victory of Miss Katherine Gardner of Philadelphia and Miss Martha Bayard of Short Hills, N. J., the youngest team ever to win the Middle Atlantic Women's and Miss Anne Townsend, both of the Merion Cricket Club. The latter team is regarded as one of the best in the Philadelphia district.

In the other fourth round match Miss Eleanor Goss of New York and Mrs. G. W. Wrightman of Boston, easily triumphed over Miss Betty Hilleary and Miss Louise Goodman, both of Philadelphia.

Although they lost the first set, Mrs. Mallory and Miss Bancroft gained their semifinal round match in doubles against Miss Sigourney and Miss Hooker, 6-0, 6-1.

The work of Mrs. Wrightman surprised that of the first set. The Boston woman made only one error and that on a netted ball. The gallery frequently applauded her marvelous shots. The summary:

**WOMEN'S MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES DOUBLES—Fourth Round**

Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, and Mrs. G. W. Wrightman, Boston, defeated Miss Betty Hilleary, Philadelphia, C. C., and Miss Louise Goodman, Germantown C. C., 6-0, 6-1.

Mrs. F. J. Mallory, New York, and Miss Leslie Bancroft, Boston, defeated Miss Molly Thayer and Miss Louise Dixon, Philadelphia C. C., 6-3, 6-1.

Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, and Miss Helen Hooker, Southampton, defeated Miss Agnes Bergen and Miss Peggy Ferguson, Philadelphia C. C., 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Katherine Gardner, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Miss Phyllis Walsh and Miss Anne Townsend, Merion C. C., Philadelphia.

Semifinal Round

Misses Hilleary and Mrs. G. W. Wrightman defeated Miss Katherine Gardner and Miss Martha Bayard, 6-0, 6-1.

Mrs. F. J. Mallory and Miss Leslie Bancroft, respectively, Miss Anne Townsend and Miss Helen Hooker, 6-2, 6-3, 6-5.

**UNITED STATES GIRLS' DOUBLES SEMIFINAL ROUND**

Miss Betty Hilleary, Philadelphia, C. C., and Miss Helen Hooker, Southampton, L. I., defeated Miss Sarah Heaton, Greenwich, Conn., and Miss Blanche Hooker, Southampton, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Alice Francis, Orange, N. J., and Miss Genevieve Fox, Southampton, L. I., defeated Misses Hilleary and Miss Louise Goodman, both of the Merion Cricket Club, 6-0, 6-0.

Final Round

Miss Betty Hilleary and Miss Helen Hooker defeated Miss Alice Francis and Miss Genevieve Fox, 6-0, 6-0.

**VIROLING II LEADS FOR GOLD TROPHY**

Second Heat of Power-Boat Racing Scheduled Today

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14 (Special)—The second heat of the free-for-all power boat race on the Niagara River is scheduled to take place today, with the third and deciding heat set for tomorrow. The boat having the most points in the three days of racing will be awarded the Gold trophy, emblematic of the International championship in motor boat racing this season.

Viroling II, owned by Robert Ringling of Chicago, took first place in the final heat yesterday.

Viroling won by a comfortable margin of 5½, covering the 30-mile course, with laps of five miles, in 48m. 7s. Ringling drove his boat, Horace Dodge of Detroit, driving Musketeer III, was second with the elapsed time of 44m. 4s. Until the final heat Viroling, which was owned by Dodge and had been raced under the name of Musketeer III, Bone Dry, entered by the Buffalo Yacht Club and driven by Clarence Sidway, took third place, 15½ behind the second boat.

Delphine, entered by Dodge; Belle Isle Bear Cat, entered by the Grange of Detroit; and Bear Cat Santa Barbara, entered by the Birge of Buffalo, finished in the order named.

The fastest time of the day was made by the winning boat, which covered one of the five-mile two-turn laps at the rate of 45½ miles an hour. Buffalo entries captured first, second and third places in each of the three minor events of the regatta program.

**SHOCKER SUSPENDED**

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—U. J. Shocker, the St. Louis American pitcher, has drawn a suspension and fine for his refusal to accompany the Browns on their current tour.

**FENWAY PARK**

Today at 3:15. Ladies Free.

**Red Sox vs. Cleveland**

Seats at Wright & Ditson. Phone Main 1878.

## CANADIAN LADIES' CLOSED TITLE WILL GO TO TORONTO

Misses MacKenzie and Pepler in Final—Open Turney Opens Monday—Seniors' Golf Under Way

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 14 (Special)—The second annual Canadian ladies' closed golf championship will go to Toronto this year as Miss Ada MacKenzie of the Mississauga Club of that city, the present Ontario champion, and Miss Sydney Pepler of the Toronto Club, emerged victorious from the semi-finals yesterday afternoon against Mrs. Harold Hutchings of Winnipeg, and Miss Effie Nesbit of Hamilton, respectively. Two rounds were played yesterday, the final will be inserted this afternoon.

Miss MacKenzie had two hard matches yesterday. In the morning she was drawn against Mrs. Hope Gibson, Hamilton, and in the afternoon against Mrs. Sidney Pepler, Toronto. Both matches were won by Miss MacKenzie.

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## Ray to Run Mile in B.A.A. Outdoor Meet

Possibility of New Records Looked For Tomorrow

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Although the second annual track and field meet to be held under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association on Tech Field, Cambridge, tomorrow afternoon will have no particular bearing on Olympic prospects, many are planning to attend for the purpose of viewing certain performers who are practically sure to make the trip overseas.

There will be a mile run inserted in the program to meet the wishes of J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C., and many will make a special point of attending to see the results of this miler. His fine work in the Wilco games in New York have apparently given him a freshened desire to go after the record. He was timed in 4m. 14.4-5s., which is only 2.2-3s. slower than the world mark of N. S. Tabor and Ray's best time since 1918 when he won the National A. A. W. title in 4m. 12.5-6s.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Dunbar's Non-Dialect Poems

**A**S A writer of poems in the Negro dialect, Paul Laurence Dunbar's position is, of course, unique. These poems are mellow, and touch the heart. They are permeated with tenderness—for the "Hi brown baby wif spakin' eyes"; for the "ol' cabin" where Malindy sings—and there are "Taters in de fiah layin' daish to roas?" There is the newly redeemed "brudder" who "done shuk his fist at Satan an turn his back on de worl'" until seduced by the scrape of the coontalk fiddle, or the tuning of a neighbor's banjo at dusk; there is the roseate romance of courtship—"Summah night an sightin' breeze 'long de lovh's lane"—and through it all much primitive joy in the sunshine, and the robin's whistle and the mocking bird's cry.

♦ ♦ ♦

In all these poems Dunbar but wrought with the glamorous imagination and emotions of his people, and to one who knows anything of that people, it becomes difficult to separate the intrinsic charm of the poems from their purely racial appeal. Of course, that is their surest compliment, but in his non-dialect poems the poet challenges criticism, alone and unaided.

It is surprising (but why surprising?) to find how beautiful some of these poems are. Not all of them.

Many of them but too clearly echo-

both in cadence and inspiration—one after another of "the great society."

Here—senses the influence of Shelley, there—of Swinburne or Wordsworth. But what does this say but that the artist was a "young" artist, and not yet entered into his estate? Very youthful, too, in his submission to the influence of didactic allegory.

♦ ♦ ♦

The original and purely conceived poems remain. Their execution is very deft, their metrical quality warm and faultless, their thought mournfully, delicately patterned, like the petalled shadows thrown upon a shoji screen by the moonlight. An old impassioned sadness flows through them. Nor are they without bitterness, but it is a bitterness that has been worn smooth by fate.

♦ ♦ ♦

The love poems are humble, chastened, sincere. They have limpidity and fragrance. As is ever true of the love lyric, they take their beauty not from innovation of thought, but from the old realm of emotion. They possess, too, that deceptive simplicity that stands the wear of repeated reading. Very tenuous and lovely is one of these, beginning:

Dream on, for dreams are sweet,  
Do not awaken!

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Dream on, and at the feet  
Pomegranates shall be shaken.

Another—"To a Lady Playing the Harp"—breathes the faint aroma of the seventeenth century. It begins—  
Thy tones are silver meted into sound.  
And as I dream,  
I see no walls around,  
But seem to hear  
A gondolier  
Sing sweetly down some slow Venetian stream.

A finer imaginative quality and deeper emotion are revealed in a third

very simplest metres that can be read by the hasty modern journalist, and he sometimes thinks that abandonment of form altogether is the quickest road to the new. To ask for development, rather than destruction or the reversion of chaos, is not reactionary. Some knowledge of what has been done in the past is necessary both to experiment and progress. We should never have had the Spenserian stanza if we had not had the quatrain earlier. Spenser's use of that stanza did not prevent Shelley, Byron, and Tennyson from breathing their own spirit into it, and developing new possibilities in it. It is the task of contemporary poets to develop, in other directions, effects that have hitherto been unused and undiscovered.—Alfred Noyes, in the *Morning Post* (London).

**Honey Harvest**  
Then let a choice of every kind be made,  
And, labelled, set upon your storehouse racks—  
Of Hawthorn-honey that of almond  
snacks:  
The luscious Lime-tree-honey, green  
as jade:  
Pale Willow-honey, hived by the first  
rover:  
That delicate honey culled  
From Apple-blossom, that of sunlight  
tastes:  
And sunlight-coloured honey of the  
Clover.  
Then, when the late year wastes,  
When night falls early and the moon  
is dulled

—Martin Armstrong.

And the last warm days are over,  
Unlock the store and to your table  
bring  
Essence of every blossom of the spring.  
And if, when wind has never ceased  
to blow  
All night, you wake to roofs and trees  
be calmed  
In level wastes of snow,  
Bring out the Lime-tree-honey, the  
embalmed  
Soul of a lost July, or Heather-spiced  
Brown-gleaming comb wherein sleeps  
crystallized  
All the hot perfume of the heathy  
slope.  
And, tasting and remembering, live in  
hope.

During long months the country has

dark

and fallow,

or frozen beneath

its mantle of white; but once more the sun shines forth with sufficient warmth to thaw the ice and the snow, and to soften the ground so that the green grass and the tender plant may break through. The heat also encourages the buds of tree and shrub to unfold and expand into leaf and blossom, with promise of fruit to follow in due season. Even a delayed or a belated spring has its charm and beauty. Though the outward manifestations of growth may seem slow and backward, we know that they will surely develop and come to maturity; and sometimes bud and blossom are thus protected from late frosts.

The trees in their dainty filigree covering, just awaiting the sun's command to break forth into joy, seem to typify that waiting upon the Lord which comes to the human consciousness when it is just beginning to awake from its long sleep of the belief of life in matter, an awakening which brings with it some realization of the glorious heritage of the sons of God.

The life-giving gospel of Christian Science reveals the true status of spiritual being as the idea of divine Mind, which cannot be held in bondage by dark doubt and fears, nor chilled by thoughts of criticism, incapacity, or limitation of any kind. This gospel shows that as we allow "the Sun of righteousness"—right-thinking—to shine into our consciousness, "the long winter of our discontent" must give place to the eternal springtime of Truth and Love. The Psalmist sang: "Truth shall spring out of the earth; and righteousness shall look down from heaven. Yes, the Lord shall give that which is good; and our land shall yield her increase. Righteousness shall go before him; and shall set us in the way of his steps." Out of the earth, that is, from the belief of material

## Eternal Springtime of Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

**S**PRING, to the great mass of hu-sense, come all the discord and woes which beset mortal existence, seeming so intense that "life" sometimes seems frozen within us.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 190) we find this statement: "Human birth, growth, maturity, and decay are as the grass springing from the soil with beautiful green blades, afterwards to wither and return to its native nothingness. This mortal seeming is temporal; it never merges into immortal being, but finally disappears, and immortal man, spiritual and eternal, is found to be the real man."

In our extremity we turn to God; we look up and away from the dark, cold earth of material sense to the Christ, Truth, whose light is typified by the sun. This light of Truth, as revealed in Christian Science, illuminates the darkness of human sense through the law of divine Love, proving that God bestows food abundantly and continually upon His whole creation, and that man as His highest idea reflects His dominion over all the earth through right thinking, which unfolds blessings innumerable, beauties imperishable and eternal, that perpetual springtime which Mrs. Eddy outlines in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 330), where she says: "What is the anthem of human life? Has love ceased to moan over the new-made grave, and, looking upward, does it patiently pray for the perpetual springtime wherein no arrow wounds the dove? Human hope and faith should join in nature's grand harmony, and, if on minor key, make music in the heart. And man, more friendly, should call his race as gently to the springtime of Christ's dear love."

Trees, flowers, all the beauties of nature do not seek anything for themselves. They simply live to give. So men must fulfill their part in God's good plan by reflecting the infinite qualities of good, the good which is of God. Only as they give or reflect the attributes of Life, Truth, and Love will they in the same proportion realize the blessings of good operating in daily experience. "For as the earth bringeth forth her bud, and as the garden causeth the things that are sown in it to spring forth; so the Lord God will cause righteousness and praise to spring forth before all the nations."

## A Month in Virginia's Mountains

## Sails

The river with its sails is a strip of blue silk  
On which moths have lighted  
And cling, tilting.

—Elizabeth J. Coatsworth, in "Fox Footprints."

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AND  
HEALTHWith Key to  
the Scriptures

By

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Low Tide. From an Aquatint by George Soper

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poem, into which is woven the added flavor of time:

Tonight we sit where sweet the spice  
winds blow  
A wind the northland lacks and ne'er  
shall know,  
With clasped hands and spirits all  
aglow  
As in Arabia in the long ago.

Nor did he fail of gaining the more  
difficult uplands of abstract emotion.  
There is a little poem, "Comparison,"  
as quaint as it is felicitous—ending:

The robin sounds a beggar's note  
Where one the nightingale has heard,  
But he for whom no silver throat  
Its liquid music ever stirred,  
Deems robin still the sweetest bird.

"Rain-Songs" is a bit of plaintive  
imagination—a poem delicately traced in  
but four lines:

The rain streams down like harp  
strings from the sky;  
The wind, that world-old harpist  
sitteth by;  
And ever as he sings his low refrain,  
He plays upon the harp-strings of the  
rain.

A. S.

When Cowslips Bloom

One cowslip makes me sing; and here  
for the first time of my watching  
them through me in torments. They ran  
like a rushing river. They broadened  
out into lagoons and widened still  
wider into lakes and then came running  
and ran a footrace with the train.  
Like the stars for multitudes they  
were and everyone is a smiling. Not  
a churl among them all. "The day  
of cowslips"—that hold in the calendar,  
my heart! April twenty-seven, in  
the year of God nineteen hundred  
fifteen, when the Minnesota lakes were  
playing hide-and-seek with us travelers,  
running to peep at us in their  
game of peek-a-boo and then running  
away from us, reticent and then  
braven, while all among their marges  
flowered over the golden cowslips, and  
when a little stream wandered moodily  
where rushes soon would build  
banks for them—there the cowslips  
come trooping with swift delight like  
a happy song from a heart in love.

There are days and days and days  
for all things. Said a hoary voice of  
a long-ago, "Thou has made every  
thing beautiful in his season." Say  
that again, Golden Throat. That brave  
saying cannot wither. It must be a  
perennial song. "Everything beautiful  
in his season." And was that old  
Ecclesiastic turned post looking at  
cowslips on the margin of Minnesota  
lakes on an April day when the glory  
of the sun was beyond words to  
picture and the rupture of the new  
year was wild like the flight of happy  
birds flying for sheer love of flight and  
having no whither to journey? I wonder.

Yet were there no buttercups in  
Palestine. Had he been here, he would  
have said in languishment of tons to  
the cowslips in innumerable multitudes  
sung out to the Spring. "We are  
here to make you welcome, we are  
here." "God hath made everything  
beautiful in his season."

Das lebenspendende Evangelium der  
Christlichen Wissenschaft offenbart den  
wahren Zustand des geistigen Seins als  
die Idee des göttlichen Gemüts, die  
weder von dunkeln Zweifeln und Be-  
fürchtungen in Banden gehalten noch  
durch Gedanken der Kritik, der Un-  
fähigkeit oder der Beschränkung rück-  
geworfen werden kann. Diese Botschaft zeigt, dass  
wenn wir „die Sonne der Gerechtigkeit“—des richtigen Denkens—in unser  
Bewusstsein scheinen lassen, „der lange  
Winter unseres Missvergnagens“ den  
ewigen Frühling der Wahrheit und  
Liebe weichen muss. Der Psalmist  
sang: „... dass Treue [Wahrheit] auf  
der Erde wachse und Gerechtigkeit  
und Blitze sind.“ Das ist die Erscheinung  
der Leidenschaften der Natur, sollten, wenn auch in  
Moll, das Herz erklingen lassen. Und  
der freundliche gesunde Mensch sollte  
seine Geschlecht ebenso sanft zu dem  
Frühling der grossen Liebe Christi  
rufen.

Die mit dem ersten zarten Grün  
überhauchte Bäume warten nur auf  
den Ruf der Sonne, um ihre Blätter  
und Blüten zu treiben, die späteres  
Frühstück verheissen. Sie scheinen  
jenes Harren auf den Herrn zu ver-  
einbilden, in dem sich das mensch-  
liche Bewusstsein befindet, wenn es  
einen anfängt, aus seinem langen Traum  
der

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1923

## EDITORIALS

LEADERS of the opposition to the authority of Governor-General Leonard Wood in the Philippines must at least be given credit for the courage to speak without reserve regarding their purpose in defying that authority. They have, by their action, arrayed the legislative branch of the singular government against the executive branch, represented by

### Independence in the Philippines

the Governor-General, standing as the representative of the United States. Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, seconded by Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the House of Representatives, makes it clear that those Filipinos for whom he speaks prefer, instead of that temporary form of government maintained under direction of the President and Congress of the United States, a government similar to that maintained by the self-governing British colonies, where the power and authority of the governed are virtually supreme.

Perhaps it is not for the American people to regard too harshly any sane and considered movement in behalf of that inalienable right of self-determination which they are bound, by tradition and by sentiment, to defend. The chief consideration is not the right, but the wisdom, of such an assumption of power by the people of the Philippines. History has been made rapidly in the islands since that May morning when Admiral Dewey raised the Stars and Stripes there in defiance of established Spanish authority. The peoples most affected have traveled a long way out of the darkness of ignorance and superstition since 1898. But the journey undertaken is not one often so quickly completed. The British colonists who established the American Republic were men and women of a higher civilization than existed in the Philippines a quarter of a century ago. And yet they did not for a much longer period pretend to assert their right to self-determination. The process was a new and untried one at that time, it is true, and not one carelessly undertaken. That it was successful does not prove that it can be adapted to the desires and ambitions of those less fitted to the tasks of self-government and complete autonomy.

Even those in the United States and elsewhere who have been inclined to regard unfavorably what they declared to be an experiment in American imperialism, would not willingly see destroyed or nullified the unselfish efforts which have been made in behalf of genuine progress in the Philippines. Hasty or ill-considered action now, or even later, might lead to serious reversions among an ambitious people not yet entirely prepared for the task which they are so ready to assume. And yet there should not be permitted to continue anything even faintly suggestive of domination. Freedom is the ultimate goal of the Filipino people. The only remaining question, or doubt, is as to their fitness, now or in the immediate future, to assume their newer responsibilities.

IN A land where some 298,000,000 of the 318,000,000 population is Hindu, or Moslem, or Buddhist, with another 15,000,000 divided among a score of lesser creeds, it will seem misleading to use the word "advance" as regards Christianity. Yet it is exact. More: it is encouraging. For the solemn fact is that present-day India is exhibiting to the

Western world a movement surely making away from its immemorial past, toward the mental frontier of Europe.

For a generation and more the energy of Occidental materialism has been stirring these Oriental folk and now the leaven of Christianity is working among them. They have long been called the most religious-minded people in two hemispheres and why should there not grow up in their midst a truly spiritual form of Christianity?

India's Christians now number 4,750,000—only that in the gigantic total of the crowded races dwelling between Cape Camosin and the Himalayas! But there were not 880,000 a dozen years ago. The increase in that brief span has risen close to 23 per cent. As that rate of growth is maintained (and there appears no present reason to doubt such development) it becomes impossible to underestimate the influence of the movement upon the future of the ancient land.

It is not only that Christianity, as usually so taken, is gaining ground; it is that the Christian idea is growing every day more fixedly permanent. The missionary workers from the West are scorned often enough; the rivalry of the sects which have sent them into Asia is usually derided—and yet this mighty India more and more is coming to contemplate religion as something kind, not cruel, and to recognize existence as something beautiful, not grimly hard.

The idea of sacrifice makes deep appeal. The call to work for others and to give, not get, is being listened to increasingly. The noticeably growing desire to get rid of caste is a part of it all, too, for, as Harold Begbie writes: "India has moved away from an aristocratic exclusiveness and a tyranny of despotism toward fraternity, sacrifice, and love," and he goes on:

The work has been begun by missionaries of every church and by noble-hearted, sweet-living, kindly laymen of every class and degree. All the planting and watering have been done by European Christians, but the increase is God's.

We hear much these days of the Indian agitator. His is a trouble-breeding influence, though doubtless making for appreciable good in the midst of much that is unsettling and not a little that is vicious. We hear seldom of the Indian missionary. Is it not possible that it is he, after all, who really is doing most to emancipate the land? Nor can the reply be other than a thankful "Yes," in so far as he is realizing that true preaching is constant practice of meekness, love, and self-dedication.

THERE are thirty-seven articles, most of them definite recommendations for the betterment of labor conditions in the soft coal industry, in the report issued yesterday by the United States Coal Commission. Of these, the thirty-seventh appears to be the kernel of the nut, while the first may be the most gratifying to a public long deluged by unreasoning propaganda from miners and operators alike. Each side is urged in the first article to "place some check upon provocative and truculent publicity, which tends to undermine good relations," while the last article outlines a constructive system of "continuous investigation and publicity, with the possible resort to mediation," to head off strikes in the future.

Incidentally, many of the recommendations, while not so important as the final one, are illuminating, and a few may come as a surprise to laymen. The incorporation of unions, for example, long urged by many, to make them "responsible" in law, the commission finds, would hardly have the effect in practice of making them more responsible than they already are. Under a Supreme Court ruling, it is pointed out, unions are already liable for acts growing out of a strike, and union funds can now be released by legal process.

In more technical matters, the report urges compulsory rate publicity in nonunion fields, and the establishment there of check-weighmen (already provided in union fields) to guarantee the miner full weight for his product. Operators are urged to combine more strongly for defense and co-operation; the union is warned that it faces a transitional period, in which, having made itself powerful, it must show itself wise.

The most constructive proposal offered, however, is that in the final article, which recommends a system of "compulsory investigation" for forestalling strikes. The machinery of the plan seems simple and practical. All coal agreements, it says, shall provide for automatic renewal except in those provisions for which notice to the contrary is given three months before termination. Two months before termination, if no agreement is in sight by that time, statements of the points at issue from each side shall be made to the President. He shall at once start an inquiry, so that a full report, together with a possible award, shall be ready and waiting by the date of termination of agreement. In other words, before war starts, a "Hague" finding will be entered.

The commission does not specify the agency which will make its previous proposal for "continuous" investigation possible, but more and more it is coming to be seen that the great inchoate coal industry, like the railroad industry, demands a permanent government body. This will interpret and administer the wise industrial code which the Coal Commission is now formulating.

OF ALL the questions which appear with never-failing regularity to obtrude themselves upon the public consciousness, one of the most persistent is the English Channel tunnel project. Nearly a century and a quarter has passed since this engineering feat was first proposed for practical consideration, but always some difficulty has arisen to prevent its consummation.

Quite recently an interesting memorandum has been prepared by Sir Percy Tempest, engineer of the English Channel Tunnel Company and joint general manager of the Southern Railway Company, relative to the general aspects of the tunnel and its construction. A few decades ago the main objection to this tunnel project was in connection with the alleged danger from a military point of view. Today, as Sir Percy points out, since the advent of the airplane, all such objections have practically lost their significance. The entire proposition, therefore, really resolves itself largely into a question of finances. If constructed, would the tunnel be a financial success? In answer, it is stated that recent figures, based upon the existing cross-channel traffic, clearly show that the tunnel would not only pay its way, but would be likely to bring about such an increase in travel between Great Britain and the Continent that in due course the revenue would be considerable.

An interesting feature, upon which Sir Percy lays no little stress, is the utilization of a new type of boring machine. Experiments have already been conducted with such a machine, he declares, and the tests which have been made of its capabilities show that if two of them were set to work simultaneously, one on the English side and the other on the French, they would meet in about two and a half years from the time they actually started boring. The total cost of the tunnel would be, according to Sir Percy's estimate, in the neighborhood of £30,000,000.

At a time when the unemployment question is looming large in Great Britain and also when no little tension is being manifested between the two countries chiefly concerned in the project, it is not well lightly to turn aside from it without full and due consideration. The completion of such a tunnel would almost certainly result in an increase of friendly intercourse between Britain and France, and thereby it might do much toward solving a problem which is today pressing insistently but somewhat unsuccessfully for solution.

THERE are indications that an early and persistent effort is to be made to further organize public sentiment in New England in support of the project, already almost unanimously indorsed in the middle western sections of the United States, to induce favorable action by the next Congress in carrying out the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project. At a meeting of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association held in Chicago recently, it

### "Hague" Reports for Coal Wars

was pointed out that the American promoters of the plan regard the outlook as extremely favorable. They claim to be assured of the support and influence of President Coolidge, Speaker Gillett, and the chairman of the two committees of Congress to which will be referred, in the first instance, all proposals affecting the project. It was said that inasmuch as New England is dependent upon the middle west for much of its foodstuffs, as well as for a market for many of its manufactured products, the reasonable assurance of cheaper transportation facilities will carry great weight in support of the plan.

Hopeful forecast was also made regarding the probable attitude of the people of Ontario, regarded as the pivotal Province in the Dominion, in deciding the ultimate success of the project as whole. The untiring support of Sir Adam Beck, who was elected to the provincial Legislature by an overwhelming majority on a platform demanding the development of hydroelectric resources, is accepted by supporters of the project in the United States as an assurance of favorable action by Ontario.

It is reasonable to forecast the support by the people of New England of national legislation committing the United States to the development of the waterway. It has been shown, apparently to the satisfaction of manufacturers, distributors and consumers alike, that the interests of New England and the middle west in the undertaking are identical. President Coolidge perhaps has a clearer conception of the plan than another not so familiar with economic and industrial conditions along the international boundary states might have, and it is reasonable to believe that, as measures designed to make cooperation in the development have been outlined, they will receive his approval, if not his active personal and official support. The time seems to have arrived for action.

IT REQUIRES no very great effort to see that world economic conditions are gradually righting themselves. Pessimists who have been able to look upon the European situation only with the gravest forebodings soon will be forced to admit that the clouds of trouble not only have a silver lining but are beginning to break away. Developments abroad which are conspicuously favorable to the business of the world include the probable settlement of the Italo-Greece dispute; possible early solution of the reparations problem; advices from Japan indicating a smaller loss of life and property in the earthquake disaster than earlier estimates, and the magnificent response other countries of the world have made to the appeal for help.

As affecting the world business situation, by far the most important influence is the expected early abandonment of the German passive resistance policy in the Ruhr. Its significance lies in the fact that an agreement will be reached between France and Germany on the reparations question. This will mean the resumption of commercial relations between Germany and other nations of Europe on a scale which will bring prosperity and good will. That it will have an immeasurable influence upon the commerce of the entire world goes without saying. This dispute between France and Germany has been so long drawn out that people generally are reluctant to think that it will end soon. But the stage is set for the final scene, and it is possible to believe that a new Germany will arise out of present chaotic conditions. It is almost impossible to comprehend the vast importance of this development to world affairs. Nothing more vital to international commerce has occurred since the signing of the armistice.

With the settlement of the anthracite coal strike in the United States, no important labor conflicts remain to be disposed of in that country. Captains of industry, who have naturally given the subject of business conditions their most serious study, are unanimous in the opinion that the trade situation presents a most favorable outlook. Manufacturers and other producers in the United States hereafter will be obliged to compete more keenly with those of the European countries, and therefore will be forced to pare down expenses and develop greater efficiency in output in order to get their share of the world business. They can do it. The ingenuity and skill displayed by them in the past give assurance that in a world contest for commerce they will be able not only to hold their own but enlarge the trade that has been theirs in the past.

### The Business Situation

## Profits in Tree Culture

By W. A. CURTIS

IN striking and picturesque ways the disquieting fact of America's threatened timber shortage is being widely presented in the popular periodicals. The brief, cold summation that at the present rate of consumption and replacement the timber supply of the United States will disappear in forty years is sufficiently disconcerting to render unnecessary any mention of the causes and results of this dissipation of a gift of nature.

The public hears much of the destruction of the forests and little of the possible ways of checking this destruction, of effecting economies in the manufacture and use of lumber, and placing denuded areas under trees again. It is so easy to write of disaster and destruction, that the country is very poorly informed upon constructive measures that could be used.

The subject of tree culture is too vast to be even sketched here. We cannot even present a syllabus in this brief space. But let us throw out a few brief facts. For some time foresters have advised that at least a third of the present farm land of New England ought to be under forest. Within a year, they have made the suggestion that the isolated land of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota be allowed to revert to forest. The New Englanders are somewhat hardened to hearing ill things of their agriculture, but the people of the lake states are restive under any implication that any of their area is not susceptible to profitable agricultural endeavor. If they would look at it in the light of very late timber statistics, showing forest culture to be highly profitable, pride might succeed any possible chagrin.

The planted forest, however, is almost wholly confined to the New England states. Moreover, reversion to timber of old farm lands, with conservation and restoration of forests, is almost wholly confined to those states and Virginia. This is principally due to the fact of an ample rainfall in those sections, which insures germination of tree seeds, and to the hills and mountains which impede the sweep of forest fires. This rough topography is apparently the one greatest reason why forest fires in the Atlantic states are so much fewer and briefer than in the lake states. New York State has accustomed itself to the existence of unoccupied farms, and does not rebel against the thought that all its area is not adapted to agriculture. There is little of the opposition to reforestation in New York that is found in the lake states. This very year, however, the United States Department of Agriculture stated that, roughly, it will take three and a half centuries to populate the cut-off lands of Michigan, and not much less time to populate those of Wisconsin and Minnesota—this at the rate of settlement at the last census. Unofficial statements since then indicate not even that slow increase, but actual decrease. Interest in reforestation, therefore, is being aroused in these sections as a means to more speedily populating them.

Efforts in reforestation have led, however, to the discovery of some very important facts regarding the raising of timber.

A few years ago it was said that pine could be harvested in eighty-five years. Later, that estimate was cut to fifty years. Now we have the official statement that in 1922 the highest priced pine in the United States was that of New Hampshire, where it averaged \$10.33 per thousand on the stump, the state forester asserting that fifty percent of the lots bringing that price were thirty years old and under! That high price for New Hampshire pine does not mean superior lumber. As lumber it does not compare with the Douglas fir of Oregon bringing only one-third as much on the stump. But it does mean nearness to paved wagon roads, railroads, great markets. These reasons explain why Virginia "old field pine" brings twice the stumpage price that the magnificent pines of Mississippi bring. The ways of hastening timber growth are hardly in print yet. Only yesterday the only thought was how to hack down trees, not how to grow them. We have shortened our estimates of the time required to get a timber crop. We have just grasped the simple fact that weeding a forest has precisely the same effect as weeding carrots. Is this in print yet? It is extremely doubtful.

The owner of a great New Hampshire forest bids you look at the pines on an opposite hillside and guess the age of two tracts greatly different in size of trees. You are too far away to use that infallible way of learning the age of white and red pines: counting the whorls. So you guess one tract is forty years older than the other. "They are precisely the same age," the owner replies. "Thirteen years ago I cut out every hardwood and bush in one tract, leaving the other in its natural condition. Observe the great difference in size resulting from weeding."

Within less than a half-dozen years conditions have arisen which make it possible to begin to get an income from the forest long before the final harvest. We are using all sorts of trees for paper pulp. While spruce is the favorite conifer, hemlock and fir have been in use for some time, and even the pines. Whereas, poplar was the only broad leaf tree used ten years ago, about everything, except the oaks, is used now. And for pulp purposes timber is bought by weight, as well as by the cord, taking little trees, although usually under protest. But the need grows. In infancy, sixteen hundred to two thousand pines may be counted on an acre, and only under exceptional circumstances could one-tenth that number survive to maturity. In reforested areas, in planted forests, it will be possible to thin the growth, remove a certain number of trees each year, sell them for paper, or firewood, or distillation. In the natural forest these trees would be lost and the trees which managed to survive in the competition for existence would be delayed in growth, distorted, scarred, in many instances.

There is an old tale, told in New Hampshire, which indicates, again, that timber growing pays. A man divided his farm equally between two sons. One, shiftless, let his land grow up to trees. The other raised cattle, kept the land cleared and producing crops. When he was ready to retire, his farm was assessed at \$4000, and at just that time his lazy brother sold his standing timber for more than five times that amount.

### Editorial Notes

A CAMPAIGN which has been waged with considerable vigor recently in regard to the littering with cans, paper, etc., of the parks and beauty spots around London might well be duplicated in other sections of the world. Some two years ago most of the London press gave considerable publicity to appeals directed to those who used these places for pleasure and picnicking. No considerable improvement took place, however, so that last April notices were posted in many places, advising offenders that proceedings would be taken against them. Since April, as a consequence, some thirty persons have actually been fined and more than 200 warned by letter, and it is, of course, expected that these measures will produce a salutary result. What the holiday-making public needs probably more than anything else is to be thoroughly awakened to the realization of the necessity of respecting the rights of its neighbors in this respect.

♦ ♦ ♦

EVIDENTLY the Massachusetts Civic League is a believer in the old maxim, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try, again," for, undismayed by the frequent rebuffs it has received from the State Legislature, it has just begun another campaign to obtain legislation for the examination, classification, and specialized treatment of the prisoners in the various county jails and houses of correction in the State. There is reason to hope that success will attend its efforts this year.

### Drier Days in Czechoslovakia

PILSEN beer has frothed in more alcoholic times, according to reports coming from Czechoslovakia. Saloons and the brewery interests are hard hit by a noticeable decrease in drinking in the new republic. "It is evident that pleasure is on the decline and regard for labor on the ascent in Czechoslovakia," observes the Prague Czechoslovak Republican, quoted by the Czechoslovak Review. "In the various bars the owners are their own best customers. In one where there were three customers there were eight waiters. The number of saloons has decreased. Therefore, it is well that pleasure is on the decline in the republic, and labor is being again honored."